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FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

China, Japan and a Tension

M. Laval Hints His High Hopes

Amsterdam to Batavia by Air

Mutter Waning, Say the Seers

Poor Nautilus in Final Dive

Letter Postage May Go Up

CHINA and Japan talk Manchuria across the League's table at Geneva. Conciliation is not conspicuous. China, outspoken, demands; Japan, reluctant, hedges. China wants a committee on the spot. Yes, says Japan, but no review of the Japanese course. China demands troops withdrawal. Certainly—when we can, is the reply. Tokyo denies supporting a move for Manchurian independence. But Nanking sees a dummy government already planned. North China is quiet, but the campus of every university is filled with students at drill. The situation is mixed—menacing. The League and the United States raise their hands above a powder box. They will prevent match-scratching if they can.

¶ French Premier Laval approves the schedule for his visit to the United States. He will embark at Havre Oct. 14. The Ile de France, eager to aid in world affairs, hastens its sailing two days. The pleasant visit to the American President suddenly takes on enormous importance. M. Laval's statement makes it so. He says in Paris he hopes to accomplish as much in Washington as he did in Berlin.

¶ Queen Wilhelmina inaugurates the new weekly airplane service from Amsterdam, Holland, to Batavia, Dutch East Indies. The distance between the homeland and the rich distant possessions is reduced from weeks to days. England linked by air with India, France with Algeria, Italy with Libya, the United States—though in a different sense politically—with the whole of Latin America. There are no truly distant men or markets any more. The airplane is an annihilator not of matter but of space. And what means most to the world, it is impartially and irresistibly a knitter of nations and nationals.

¶ British Association for Advancement of Science has a stormy session. What's the matter? That's it! Sir James Jeans and Sir Arthur E. Eddington maintain before the gathering of famous natural scientists that matter is being annihilated; Sir Oliver Lodge and Prof. Robert A. Millikan that it is not. Sir James and Sir Arthur see nebulæ running away from each other so fast that the material universe can last only 1,000,000 years or so. It's like this: Millions of nebulæ, each producing millions of stars, each producing a solar system, containing millions of planets, comets, meteors. Division headed toward nothing. And to think we have looked to these diminishing bits for warmth and illumination. How different from the statement in Genesis, classed as the most majestic sentence ever put into words: And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

¶ Stockholm warns that Sweden's abandoning of the gold standard may prove calamitous in an unforeseen way. It may take the heart out of art. It promises a $7000 shrinkage in the normal Nobel prize of $50,000. Reams may be written on this—reams in protest. Because it is awful on authors.

¶ United States Shipping Board orders the submarine Nautilus sunk in the North Sea. She's an ancient craft, but served Sir Hubert Wilkins well. He didn't get so far under the polar ice, but he found out what he wanted to know. He lands in England and will return to the United States to do a little under-surface financing. For his next summer's subway to the North Pole.

¶ Postmaster-General Brown will ask Congress to raise rates of letter postage. His department goes behind $100,000,000 a year. A raise of half a cent would show a gain of $66,000,000; a raise of one cent would lift things out of the red with $130,000,000. In flush times the proposed raise might not mean much. Today the prolific letter-writer may have to perk up his patriotism before declaring that he doesn't care a cent if they do.

¶ In Colorado doughnuts and daybeds are selling mainly for dollars. For large, round, sunny silver dollars, Leadville, Cripple Creek and a score of other one-time silver centers are awake and dreaming sudden dreams. They sense a new chapter ahead and endeavor to force its coming by demanding "cart wheels" in trade. Merest suggestion of the return of the old silver-mining days has everybody excited from Pikes Peak to Pocatello. Will silver get a place among the monetary metals? The Bimetallism Association starts a noisy parade—toward Washington. Britain goes off the gold standard and all this happens in Colorado. London flips a silver coin and Leadville whoops in its hills. And many Americans—including Senators—still talk of the splendid isolation of the United States!

Nobel Prize Value Cut As Swedish Unit Drops

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sept. 30

UNLESS Sweden returns to the gold standard by Dec. 10, when the Nobel prizes are awarded, the prize winners will come out the short end. On the basis of present exchange value, the prizes have decreased more than $7000 in American money.

The awards always are based on the Swedish monetary unit, the crown. They comprise the annual earnings of the Nobel Foundation, to which Mr. Alfred Bernard Nobel left his entire fortune. Mr. Sinclair Lewis' prize last year was 172,946 crowns, or $46,350. On the present exchange it would be $38,971.

German Banks Take Steps To New Stability

Financial Crisis Fails to Bring Increase in Note Circulation

The following account of financial conditions in Berlin shows that steps taken to weather the recent crisis are proving effective, and that the move toward normal conditions is steady. The article forms part of the Financial Capitals feature, which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is printing every Wednesday.*

By DR. FELIX PINNER

Financial Editor of the Berliner Tageblatt
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Germany's banking system, following the crisis of a few weeks ago is continuing its march toward normal activity with surprising smoothness. Only two urgently pressing problems remained to be settled after the unlimited reopening. These were, first, the "freezing" agreements with Germany's foreign creditors, and, second, the reopening of the boersen.

This statement naturally leaves out of account certain fundamental problems which will have to be solved as part of the inevitable contraction of German economic values, such as the scaling down of most corporation share capitals, developments in the domain of wages, interest and prices, the unemployment problem and budget balancing. But from these the two problems mentioned above differ by the fact that they required immediate solutions.

The credit "freezing" agreement, concluded after difficult negotiations between representatives of German and foreign banks, will at least for the present prevent any further heavy outflow from Germany of gold and foreign-exchange reserves needed for currency cover, thereby

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London Honors Kaye Don's Feats In Speed Boating

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30—Men who have traveled faster than any others on land and in air—Sir Malcolm Campbell and Flight Lieut. C. H. Stainforth respectively—joined the distinguished company yesterday at Lord Wakefield's luncheon here to honor Mr. Kaye Don, the man who has traveled fastest on water.

Mr. Don, who piloted Miss England II in recent races for the Harmsworth trophy at Detroit after putting up the world's record to 110 miles per hour on Lake Garda, Italy, and Lord Wakefield, who financed and fostered his enterprises, received an ovation from the brilliant assemblage, which included many famous figures connected with automobile, airplane and motorboat development.

Lord Wakefield, proposing the toast of Mr. Don, quoted some eulogies received immediately after the race at Detroit. One enthusiastic American correspondent, he declared, wrote: "Mr. Don has been responsible for more good feeling and a better attitude toward the English than any event since the Declaration of Independence."

Mr. Don, in reply, dwelt mainly upon Lord Wakefield's generosity and personal interest, and paid tribute to his mechanics, to the engine builders and the designer of his craft. His last words before he sat down amid tumultuous applause were: "We just did our best."

Colombians Take Off On Good Will Flight

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30 (AP)—Señor Zoilo Cuellar Chaves, playwright, and Señor Guillermo Rodrigues, aviator, both Colombians, took off here yesterday on a 4000-mile good will flight to Bogota, Colombia. San Antonio, Texas, was the first scheduled stop.

They are accompanied by Mr. Cornell Shelton, a pilot, and Mr. Kenneth Poe, mechanic. They said they expected to complete the flight in five days.

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LIMITED ARMS TRUCE ADOPTED BY ASSEMBLY

Grandi's Plan Weakened by Compromises on Genuine Holiday

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 30—A truce which binds governments "to refrain from any measure involving an increase in their armaments" was unanimously voted at the closing session of the League of Nations Assembly yesterday.

With current programs and replacements excepted, this resolution is but a shadow of the idea for an effective holiday in armaments building which Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, presented in a forceful speech three weeks ago.

It merely means in the words of one delegate, "that we won't have surprises sprung on us in the shape of sensational new armaments programs during the next year."

Not that the financial position of any country permits it today to indulge in sensational new building, but the phrase in the armaments truce remains and it can be made a reality if the governments wish it.

Serious Difficulties Ahead

As friends of disarmament declare, it was important by a tangible gesture to attempt to establish an atmosphere favorable to the General Disarmament Conference. Declaration of the truce was a step to this end, and perhaps in some countries public opinion will be favorably affected.

The general view here, however, is that the past week's discussion of the truce began to reveal the mountainous difficulties which confront the Disarmament Conference itself. France is now reinforced by Japan, and numbers of smaller states showed an intention to seek an actual increase in armed forces unless sweeping political guarantees of so-called security are afforded. When President Hoover and the French Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, have their forthcoming discussion this paramount problem must be faced.

Negotiations for the armaments truce here were notable for participation of the American delegate, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, in the Assembly committee. Many speakers at the closing session referred to the importance of this event.

Mr. Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania in concluding his presidential remarks drew much applause by pointing out that the American's collaboration was voluntary and imposed no obligation on the United States.

Since the League Covenant consists essentially in "the spirit of collaboration" of League members, "what does it matter," said Mr. Titulescu, "whether a nation ratifies the Covenant or not, if the spirit of collaboration is there."

The armaments truce will be brought about by a formal undertaking which the governments are requested to send before Nov. 1. Then it will run for one year. Some delegations stated explicitly they did not regard as incompatible with the truce such measures as normal increase of effectives, regular execution of upkeep and renewal programs in land, naval and air material, fortifications and stocks.

Review of Accomplishments

Signor Grandi's speech, Lord Cecil reminded the Assembly, had instantly produced a favorable response all over the world, giving new hope and confidence to all disarmament workers. "Though some governments are timid, the people are in earnest," he said. "Governments must learn or perish."

Mr. Titulescu closed the Assembly with a speech which made the best of a bad situation, for in the midst of a financial crisis the Assembly had little possibility of doing much work.

Nevertheless it has gained in Mexico an important new member, dealt with the serious dispute between China and Japan, developed the armaments truce and accomplished useful work in minor fields.

Furthermore declarations of leading governments have ruled out the possibility of postponement of the February conference. Considering its difficulties Geneva observers feel the Assembly did well to survive.

'Penny a Meal' Asked of Atlantans To Help Feed Needy During Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — An "absent guest" contribution of one penny a person for each meal for raising a fund to aid the unemployed this winter, is the plan underlying a movement launched here by Mrs. T. K. Glenn, wife of one of the civic leaders of this section.

"Contributions raised in this way will work no hardship on anyone," Mrs. Glenn stated in discussing her proposed work, for which she has already established headquarters in the Trust Company of Georgia Building.

"Certainly," she said, "those who are provided with three meals a day should be willing to contribute a penny to those who are without employment and who will be deprived of food unless the more fortunate come to their rescue. One penny a meal would be three cents a person a day, which would be 90 cents a month, or $5 for six months. Assuming that only $5 is so raised per person, 1000 pledges to cooperate in raising this fund would mean $5000.

"I contemplate a city-wide organization for the purpose of raising this fund, and I am assured of the cooperation of Mr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta public schools.

"My plan is to supply each school child of Atlanta with blanks for the signature of their parents and for those of their households. In this way the children of Atlanta will become interested in this splendid humanitarian move to assist those who are unable to assist themselves, and it is a lesson every child should learn.

"Superintendent Sutton has promised his hearty cooperation and we expect to interest every teacher in the public schools of Atlanta in an effort to inspire the children under them with the worthiness of the movement.

"We will endeavor to interest every civic organization, and particularly every woman's organization of Atlanta, in this movement, for we are going to need help from every source. Understand that this is not intended to be the sole relief fund for Atlanta. It is simply a part of the general and the larger fund to be raised by the city from contributions of large amounts by those who are able to give.

"This plan will appeal to those who can only give small amounts, and certainly there is not a household in Atlanta in which those whose work has not been interrupted cannot well afford to make this little pledge of a penny for every meal a day for those who are without work and who will need help to get through the winter."

Doubt of Hoover Renomination Removed by Coolidge Support

Indorsement by Former President Held to Make Incumbent's Position Secure—Democratic Nominee More Uncertain

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 — All doubt that President Hoover will be Republican nominee in the 1932 election has been dissipated, in the opinion of practically all informed observers here, through the unqualified indorsement by Calvin Coolidge.

While President Hoover's renomination has been practically a foregone conclusion in political circles here, the uncertainty remained, so long as a former President of the same party had not declared himself. This uncertainty has now been removed. It has been removed in fact so forcefully that there can be no possible misinterpretation of Mr. Coolidge's words, and the prospect of Mr. Coolidge's own vigorous campaigning for his former Secretary of Commerce, in the forthcoming election, is opened.

The only other possibility now open is that President Hoover might be opposed by a member of the Progressive bloc of the party. The name most commonly mentioned of late has been that of Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho.

However, such a situation is regarded here as improbable. The reasons advanced range all the way from Senator Borah's availability to his own previous record of party regularity in the final test of each past presidential election for many years. While the Progressive bloc will doubtless be vocal in the coming party convention, the consensus here after 24 hours' deliberation over Mr. Coolidge's article is that President Hoover has the renomination clinched, and that possibly he will get it on first ballot.

The Coolidge article, which appeared in this week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post, also marks the inevitable beginning of an outburst of discussion as to the whole presidential race, likely now to continue intermittently until the cam-

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JAPANESE DENY PART IN CHINESE POLITICAL MOVE

Declare They Plan No Part in Separatist Plans in Manchuria

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Sept. 30—The Japanese have officially denied the possibility of their supporting a Manchurian independence movement, and Chinese officials, on the basis of available reports, admit that such a move is at present unlikely. It is, however, suspected that the Japanese are planning a dummy government.

Students of Tsinghua University started full-time military training Wednesday, agreeing to forgo a three-week winter vacation for a similar recess now. Other Chinese universities are planning to do likewise. The situation is quieter in Manchuria, and in north China the orderliness is remarkable. Confidence is increasing that the rival Chinese governments will compromise.

Autonomist Movement In Manchuria Lacking In Outstanding Leader

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 30—While the press continues featuring the Manchurian autonomist movement, reporting that Heilungkiang, the district in which Harbin is situated, has declared its independence, that a republic has been formed at Mukden, and that the Kirin separatist movement is progressing, the Government here still insists that the army has been ordered to refrain from any connection with such plans.

Competent observers point out that lack of any outstanding leader makes the success of the separatist program very unlikely, since Chinese politics usually centers about some personality, rather than upon any definite ideals.

The Government is very interested in reports that Nanking and Canton representatives are conversing at Kowloon (Hong Kong) in an effort to patch up their differences in order to present a united front against Japan.

The official spokesman said that "in view of Japan's policy of neutrality Tokyo is not officially interested in the Canton-Nanking conversations. Unofficially, however, Japan would not consider a Canton-Nanking rapprochement at present calamitous. Indeed, it might welcome such an eventuality, since it would probably make a diplomatic settlement easier in Manchuria, by lessening the personal control that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, President

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DIVIDING JOBS URGED IN PLAN TO HELP IDLE

Committee Would Spread All Work Among as Many as Possible

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 — Employer and employes should split up all available jobs among as many people as possible, even to the temporary surrender of seniority and civil service rights, the committee on employment plans and suggestions, which met here Monday and Tuesday, has suggested to the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief.

Work, rather than charity, should be the chief consideration in every community in meeting needs growing out of unemployment, the committee urged, while another recommendation looked toward elimination of red tape in carrying through public improvements to give additional jobs without delay.

Unexpected release of the committee's report here came only after it had been discussed over the long distance telephone with Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the national relief organization, in the East.

The committee, which worked out its plan after considering hundreds of proposals, was headed by Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago banker and former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and included among its members prominent industrial and labor leaders. Mr. Wheeler said that the support given to the committee in its undertaking, by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, constituted the most constructive efforts yet put forth by organized labor in meeting the unemployment emergency.

Only Emergency Plan

At the outset the report stressed that the committee "is not at this point dealing with those fundamental and permanent factors in industrial stability which can only result from continuing study and analysis of all the complex conditions under which industrial operation must be conducted," and that its efforts were directed solely to present emergency problems.

"The committee recommends," the report said, "that all work now available be equitably distributed among those normally employed in each unit of the various industries, both public and private, in so far as it is practicable to do so. In order to achieve this objective it is the opinion of the committee that the owners and managers of industry and employees in both public and private industry should cooperate to the fullest extent in extending work opportunities for as large a number of working people as possible.

"This may be done either through a reduction in the number of days worked per week or the hours worked per day, or through the application of such other practical methods as may be best suited to the particular conditions of different industries. It is the duty of workers and employers to assist those who are out of work by agreeing to an adjustment of working time so that the work which may be available during the winter may be more widely and equitably distributed among a larger number."

Called Patriotic Duty

Further on the committee again emphasized the aspect of duty by declaring it "a patriotic duty on the part of managements and employees to meet this crisis in a fearless manner."

According to the plan, everyone with a job should be willing if called upon to forgo his right to full-time employment, even where certain advantages were guaranteed to him by seniority rights or civil service rules. Amplifying this point, Mr. Wheeler said the proposal referred to every class of civil service worker. "If we are going to do this job right," he said, "everyone must do his share in helping to divide up available work with people who find themselves without jobs or income."

Mr. Wheeler said that the committee was not unaware that this proposal would be likely to "start something," but that a fearless attitude must prevail.

The next step, the report suggests, is to provide additional jobs as quickly as possible through cutting red tape attendant to getting most public work projects under way.

LOW FLAT RATE ON AUTOMOBILES GAINS SUPPORT

Massachusetts Strives to Reach Solution of Insurance Issue

A uniform, low flat rate of insurance throughout the State, to be imposed in conjunction with higher penalty payments for careless motor vehicle operators, was pointed to by speakers at the State House today as the open door leading to the solution of the problem of rising automobile insurance rates under the compulsory law in Massachusetts.

The subject was reopened before the Legislative Committees on Insurance and Judiciary, sitting jointly, to whom it was referred by the Legislature in special session, Monday. At the sessions of the committees which will convene daily, except Saturdays, until further notice, every citizen of the Commonwealth, who has anything of value to offer on the subject of automobile insurance, will have an opportunity to speak, the chairman announced.

Throughout the morning session today, there was a general sentiment of dissatisfaction expressed, not with the compulsory provisions of the law, but with the varied methods wherewith the law is administered. The zoning system in particular was attacked as an unfair discrimination against the drivers who, by chance, lived in areas where experience has shown the most accidents occur.

Comparison of Mishaps

True, the accidents check up against the localities in which those involved have their cars garaged and not specifically in the community where the accident occurs, Senator Conde Brodbine, of Revere informed the committee. The system falls down, he affirmed, in view of its failure to take into account the fact that accident hazards in a summer resort such as Revere are actually caused by out-of-town cars. This also holds true in large metropolitan areas, he insisted, which attract the suburbanites as workers and shoppers.

The remedy for the complexities arising from the zoning system, Mr. Brodbine advanced as penalty ratings for careless drivers and a flat rate from the Berkshires to Boston.

The Senator further advocated taking the responsibility for accidents off the shoulders of the car owner to place it back on the driver where it was originally when the compulsory law was first instituted. He believed that the committees had sufficient practical experience and data on hand to proceed in drawing up a bill.

Under his demerit rating plan, Senator Brodbine would have each driver in an accident found guilty of negligence pay 25 per cent higher rates after the first accident and 50 per cent more after the second. Classification of cars as a basis of fixing rates he declared absurd, on the grounds that a Ford traveling at the pace allowed in these days, could do as much damage as a Packard.

If the Legislature finds that further study is needed, let it go into the details of the insurance business and find out where the insurance premiums go and why, he declared.

Further Inquiry Favored

Mr. Chester I. Campbell, member of the Governor's Council, took the stand that further investigations into the handling of the insurance companies' businesses were necessary. He placed the burden of responsibility for higher rates squarely on the shoulders of the insurance companies whom he blamed for inadequate investigations of claims.

In view of the 70,000 insurance policy cancellations thus far this year, 60,000 of which, he declared, were because of laxity in paying premiums, Mr. Campbell said the Registry was placed in the position of a collecting agency for the insurance companies. What he called the slip-shod methods of handling this end of the business added tremendously to overhead expenses which reacted in higher rates, he explained.

Carelessness of pedestrians, he believed, was responsible for a large proportion of the accidents. Under his plan a commission of five, to be appointed by the Speaker of the

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Speed of 415 Miles Attained by Flier

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 30

A NEW world's speed record of 415 miles an hour today stamped Flight Lieut. G. H. Stainforth as the fastest man on wings.

He topped his previous mark of 388.67 miles an hour on the second of four laps over a 1⅞-mile course at Calshot yesterday. His average was 408.8 miles an hour as compared with the figure of 379.05 made during the Schneider Cup races.

Physics Linked To Metaphysics By Gen. Smuts

British Savants Survey Latest Discoveries in Annual Conference

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30 — "Truth, beauty, goodness and love are as much structures of the evolutionary universe as the sun, earth and moon," declared Gen. Jan C. Smuts of South Africa at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science here yesterday, at which many distinguished astronomers, physicists and others, including Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Sir James Jeans, Sir Arthur Eddington, and Sir Oliver Lodge spoke.

The units with which the physicist deals, General Smuts continued, "particularly the electron and quantum, have an almost metaphysical aspect. They are physics infected with thought." Sir James Jeans, who opened the discussion, described the physical universe as inevitably moving "along a single road to a predestined end."

To this Sir Oliver Lodge replied in the subsequent debate that this theory "does not account for us." Physics, he added, is based on the assumption that the universe is simply a chemical and physical process. "When a thing behaves as if it is alive, physics loses interest in it. Wherever life has entered in, predictions of physicists, astronomers and mathematicians are spoiled."

Sir Oliver continued: "The association is now beginning a new century and we have turned our attention from matter to space between particles. If we begin to attend to space properly, we shall find it is not only lumps of matter, but life and mind. You will find intelligence, you will find mind throughout space."

According to Sir James Jeans, the latest astronomical investigations arising from the theory of relativity tend to show that the whole universe is uniformly expanding with

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Pound Sterling At Fixed Level Backed by Labor

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30—Labor's opposition to the general election program, issued here today in the form of resolutions by the national executive of this body, declares for maintaining the pound sterling at such a rate as to stabilize wholesale prices at a "reasonable level."

The national executive rules out both inflation and reversion to the old gold parity. This brings Labor into line with Conservative and Liberal opinion regarding the future of the currency. Labor also supports the National Government in favoring the endeavor by world conferences to promote disarmament, revision of war debts and removal of obstacles to the free exchange between nations.

Its other declarations are controversial. They promise revocation of recent cuts in state insurance benefits and teachers' salaries and demand nationalization of banks, public ownership of mines and industry, and state control of imports. In regard to a tariff program it confines itself to general expressions of distrust of protection, thereby leaving the door open for cooperation with free trade Liberals.

European Colliery Owners Seek Way To Stop Uneconomic Strife for Trade

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30—Stabilization of the coal export trade of Europe is the aim of an international conference of colliery representatives of Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland which opened here today.

The growing popularity of oil has resulted in the colliery owners of the various countries indulging in a vigorous scramble for gradually dwindling markets at steadily dropping prices.

The object of today's conference therefore is to prevent uneconomic competition by either giving each exporting country a field of its own where it will be free from outside competition, or establishing a quota for each country, or by fixing an agreed scale of prices which will give a fair profit to all.

It is not the first time coal owners have met to discuss this matter. The Germans have parleyed here with the British, and the British with the Poles on several occasions, but always without success. Joint meetings at Geneva have been equally inconclusive.

From the British viewpoint, the chief difficulty has been the alleged lower standard of living among the miners of other countries, particularly Poland, together with the common practice abroad of granting preferential rates on railways to coal destined for export.

Thus, owing to these two factors and the flying start given by Britain's disappearance from the export field during the nine months of the great coal strike of 1926, Poland was able to capture a major portion of Britain's coal trade with Scandinavia.

Today, however, the British, thanks to the drop in the value of the pound sterling, see an excellent chance of regaining their lost supremacy in this and other markets. Poland is still on the gold standard. Norway, Sweden and Denmark, on the other hand, have followed the British example and gone off gold.

So today the British have a double advantage over Poland in this field. Not only are British prices based on exchange rate 25 per cent lower than 10 days ago, but Polish currency is 25 per cent higher compared with those of Scandinavia. This is bound to have an important bearing on the conference.

DESTROYER CUT ADDS TO NAVY UPSET

President's Economy Plan Lops Six Ships Off List of 11 Authorized

HOOVER CRITICAL OF 'BIG NAVY' BLOC

Remaining Vessels May Be Constructed Later, Adams Says, If Times Warrant

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent
Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 — Announcement by the Navy Department that only five of the proposed 11 new United States destroyers would be constructed at the present time, "on account of the necessity for limiting budget expenditures during the current fiscal year," added new fuel to a controversy that is shaking military establishments here today.

The announcement came as the first concrete evidence of the new economy move, of the Hoover Administration, and was accepted here as being as important in its way as Mr. Hoover's recent direct appeal to the American Legion to help the country's finances in the present depression by forgoing bonus agitation.

At the same time, wider interest attached to the announcement in view of the behind-the-scenes controversy being waged here by private and departmental forces advocating a big navy who have carried their fight against cuts in appropriations into the press.

In particular, Mr. Hoover is understood to be stirred deeply by efforts, said to come from within the Navy Department itself, to build a "backfire" against economy retrenchments in the navy budget.

Newspaper articles are declared to have been inspired by the "big navy" group within the department, and so incensed is the Administration in the matter that it is considering taking the matter direct to the people if further opposition is encountered. As a matter of fact, this move would not be far dissimiliar to the President's action in making a public economy appeal last week to the American Legion, coupled with a later White House statement addressed to the people at large.

Adams Backs Hoover

Comments on the present situation came today both from high members of the Administration and from members of Congress.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of Navy, explained that in preparing estimates for next year's naval budget, Mr. Hoover had not ordered the Navy to cut expenses to any definite figure. He had asked the department to "see what we could do to help out." Mr. Adams stated that the department was constantly studying various plans, as in past years, and that the study was not yet completed.

He indicated that a considerable saving could be made in one direction, in particular, in that lower costs of living would radically lower the ration bill of the Navy. While he would not comment on whether the Navy would submit a new naval construction program to the President, he said that none had been definitely decided as yet, and that none had been submitted.

With reference to the award of construction for five destroyers, Mr. Adams was asked whether $10,000,000 appropriated for beginning construction of 11 destroyers would be expended this year on the five destroyers, and replied that it would not be spent this year. Asked if a naval holiday might stop the building of the six destroyers for which contracts were not awarded, the Secretary replied that he understood some arrangement might be made whereby construction of the "other six" may be carried on, when and if final arrangements for a holiday were concluded.

Awards for the five destroyer contracts were as follows: One to Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, total cost $2,826,000, delivery in 30 months; one to Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass., total cost $3,034,500; one destroyer to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; one to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington.

An order for one destroyer has previously been given to the Navy Yard, New York.

No Gag, Britten Says

Representative Fred A. Britten (R.) of Illinois, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said in part:

"I am sure that the President's reference to the Navy Department is not intended as a gag to prohibit free discussion of national defense when the authority in whom this subject is vested by the Constitution seeks the facts when Congress convenes in December.

"If the navy general board and the Secretary of the Navy are convinced that the United States should not have a second class navy, I am sure that Congress will heed this advice despite any suggestion for economy to the contrary.

"The President now has before him proposals to construct 11 new destroyers at a cost of approximately $50,000,000. I am quite satisfied that the department would not have requested these bids were it not of the opinion that these ships were highly necessary at this time in order to round out the efficiency of the fleet.

"The London treaty provides a destroyer force for the United States and Great Britain at 150,000 tons each as against 109,000 tons for Ja-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

REICH BUSINESS ASKS CAMPAIGN TO CUT PRICES

Commerce Would Meet Export Threat Caused by Fall in Pound

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 30—A campaign of price reduction as a means of meeting the threat to German export trade from the lowered value of sterling, is urged on the Government in a memorandum presented by leaders of German industry, finance and commerce today.

In the opinion of competent judges here, it is inevitable that Germany must either let the mark go the same way as the pound or reduce prices. The former course is generally regarded as dangerous quite apart from the fact that a fall in the mark would mean a serious outcry from the German public, which, having endured one inflation, shrinks from anything resembling a recurrence of that ordeal.

On the other hand, a cut in prices is tantamount to lowering the cost of production, and this means new cuts in wages. It also involves further reduction of unemployment relief and other social insurance payments in order to reduce government expenditure and thus enable the Government to lower taxes on industry.

Naturally, the Government cannot force wages down but it can modify very strict laws governing wage policy and thus return to the employer some of his liberty in dealing with workmen. This is actually what industry is now demanding.

Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, seemed almost willing to pursue this way until the sweeping victory of the Fascists and Communists at last Sunday's local election in Hamburg, showing that continual lowering of the standard of living is driving the masses into the arms of the Radicals. Moreover, opposition in the Social Democratic Party against supporting the present Administration of Dr. Bruening any longer, is increasing.

The party leadership recently was compelled to exclude two unruly members who, however, have found such warm support among the rank and file of the party that next Sunday they will hold a meeting at which formation of an Independent Socialist Party is to be considered. If a new party eventuates, Dr. Bruening will be robbed of his strong support on the left a fortnight before the Reichstag convenes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. Printed in U. S. A.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Murdock Elected As Harvard Dean

Mr. Kenneth B. Murdock '16, has been elected dean of the arts and science faculty, Harvard University, it was announced at University Hall today. Mr. Murdock was appointed to the post by the Harvard Corporation three weeks ago, and the action was approved by the Board of Overseers yesterday.

In addition to his duties as dean he also has the post of resident master of Leverett House, one of the seven units of the new system of "Houses." Mr. Murdock is associate professor of English, editor of the publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts since 1925, of the New England Quarterly since 1928, and of American Literature since 1929.

Receiving his bachelor degree from Harvard in 1916, his career began as an assistant in English in the college. Following service as an officer in the United States Navy during the World War he again returned to Harvard as assistant dean of the college from 1919 to 1923, when he became an instructor of English. His promotion to assistant professor came in 1926 and associate professor in 1930.

As an author his published works include: "Portraits of Increase Mather," "Selections from Cotton Mather," "Increase Mather," "Handkerchiefs from Paul," and "A Leaf of Grass From Shady Hill."

Sharp Watch Set On All Motorists

A campaign to bring about greater safety on highways throughout the Commonwealth by more rigid enforcement of motor laws was begun by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, yesterday. A staff of 183 inspectors, scattered throughout the State, has started to detect all violators of traffic regulations for the next month at least.

Whenever a driver is seen operating in a way that might lead to an accident, the state inspector will record the number of the automobile as well as the name and address of the operator. The violation will be described in a report to Mr. Ryan, accompanied by a recommendation such as definite suspension or possible revocation of the driver's license.

Inspectors will be posted at strategic posts during the next four weeks. Some will ride in automobiles and some will be standing at intersections where cautious driving is required. Reports of police officers and civilians of cases of motor law violations will be investigated by the Registrar. "Fixing" of cases will be banned during the campaign. It is also planned to have a thorough inspection of all motor vehicles in Massachusetts during the campaign.

YALE HAS 854 FRESHMEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30 (AP)—The board of admissions of Yale University today announced that 854 students have been admitted to the freshman classs from 35 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii. New York, with 235, was the State from which the largest number of yearlings came, while Connecticut was next with 209.

MIDDLEBURY ENROLLS 666

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Sept. 30 (AP)—Students enrolled at Middlebury College this year total 666, the largest number in the history of the college, Middlebury officials announced today. The previous high mark was set in 1927 with 654 enrolled.

REAL ESTATE MEN ELECT

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 30 (AP)—The Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards closed its eighth annual convention yesterday with election of officers, in which J. Frederick Beckett of Fall River was named president and William H. Dolben of Boston vice-president.

INDIA TO LEVY HIGHER TAXES AND CUT COSTS

Drastic Steps Taken to Meet Budget Deficit of £30,000,000

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

SIMLA, India, Sept. 30—Drastic measures to meet deficits totaling £30,000,000 were announced by Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India, when he introduced an emergency budget in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

Augmented and new taxation, severe retrenchment in government services and emergency cuts in salaries were three principal methods utilized to balance the budget.

With regard to the emergency cut, the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy, has volunteered a 20 per cent reduction in his salary of £4000, and members of his council have accepted decreases of 15 per cent. Salaries of the remainder of the services will be cut by a maximum of 10 per cent.

These measures are being sponsored by the Government of India in an effort to restore the country's economic status. India's financial plight is largely traceable to world conditions, the country being particularly handicapped by the world surplus in wheat.

Peasants in northern India hold record crops for which they are receiving uneconomic prices, with the consequence that many have been unable to pay their taxes. In this regard extensive remissions of taxation have been made by the Government, especially in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Chief among the Government's new taxation proposals is a scheme to put a temporary surcharge of 25 per cent on all taxes except customs duty on exports. New taxation includes 10 per cent duties on machinery and dyes and a slight increase in the raw cotton tariff. Inland post telegraph rates have been increased 50 per cent.

Water Pipe Gives 83 Years' Service

A section of cast iron pipe 83 years old, part of a pipe line laid in 1848 to bring water from Lake Cochituate to Boston, was unearthed today on Boston Common. The excavation was made with the same shovel used to sink the pipe and similar ceremonies marked the unearthing as on the occasion of the covering.

Mayor James M. Curley and other city officials, as well as a large group of delegates attending the New England Water Works Convention at the Hotel Statler this week, witnessed the uncovering of the pipe, which proved to be in good condition despite its more than three-quarters of a century beneath the ground. The excavation of the pipe is part of research work being conducted by the Cast Iron Pipe Research Association of Chicago.

Loudspeakers and a broadcasting microphone were placed near the scene of excavation, and Mayor Curley spoke on behalf of the Water Department of Boston. He praised the continuous and splendid service which has been rendered by the department and recounted the great celebration held in 1848 when the pipe was laid.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Field and Forest Club: Bowling tournament, Huntington Club Alleys, Huntington Avenue, 6:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue division): Meeting, Chi Rho Club, Bates Hall, 7.

Harvard University: Annual reception to new Law School Students, New Court Room, Langdell Hall, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Testimonial dinner, in honor of Francis Ouimet, ballroom and foyer, 7. Dinner, St. Andrews Royal Arch Chapter, state suite, 6.

Theaters

Shubert—"Meet My Sister," 8:15.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "Alexander Hamilton."
Colonial—"Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore."
Somerville—Somerville Players in "Our New Minister."

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Waterworks Association Convention: Symposium on "Water Purification in New England," 9 to 12 a. m.; afternoon topic: "The Allocation of Interstate Waters for Water Supply Purposes," 2 to 5 p. m.; Hotel Statler.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Gothic Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Lions Club, Parlors D and E, noon.

Horticultural Hall: Opening Day, Boston Radio Show, all day.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock every day except Monday. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department Oct. 1; Stencil Designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—English portraits and ship pictures.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by W. Lee-Hankey. Through Oct. 3.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by Frank W. Benson. Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Recent paintings of Brittany by W. L. Stevens. Pencil drawings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman. Through Oct. 6.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Parker Created Quink

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THE PARKER PEN COMPANY
Geo. S. Parker, Pres. Janesville, Wisconsin

LOW FLAT RATE ON AUTOMOBILES GAINS SUPPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

House, president of the Senate, Mayor of Boston and two by the Governor, would be chosen to examine the books of insurance companies and investigate the whole matter for a report to be filed with the Legislature in February. Meanwhile he would keep the 1931 rates for another year.

Penalty ratings for the careless to take effect immediately after accidents would provide the $3,000,000 said to have been lost by insurance companies this year, in the opinion of Fall River representatives. With a $25 flat rate, a driver convicted of causing an accident would be required to take out a second policy amounting to $31. Such a driver would pay $56 for the year unless he was involved in another accident, when his third policy would cost him a higher dividend.

Under this plan, it was assumed that the average base rate would nearly approximate the actual cost of insurance, per person, possibly $13.50. In this way also it was pointed out that the insurance companies would be relieved of the burden of being forced to carry "risks" at low rates.

JUDGE G. W. ANDERSON RETIRES FROM BENCH

Judge George W. Anderson of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals acted upon the statute permitting a judge of the Circuit Court to retire on full pay upon reaching the age of 70 years, providing he has held the post 10 years, when he retired from the bench today. His retirement was not taken to mean that he was entirely finished with judicial duties since by request of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or the senior judge of the Circuit the retiring jurist may be called into temporary service.

For many years prior to his appointment to the bench by President Wilson, Judge Anderson was United States district attorney in Massachusetts. He became a practicing lawyer in Boston in 1890. He was graduated from Williams College and Boston University Law School.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Thursday; gentle westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight and Thursday, followed by showers Thursday afternoon or night in the extreme north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Gentle, variable winds, becoming moderate south or southwest Thursday, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	68	Montreal	52	58
Bismarck,N.D.	48	88	Nantucket	60	62
Boston	50	66	New Orleans	68	82
Buffalo	58	66	New York	56	70
Calgary	36	..	Norfolk, Va.	60	66
Charleston	62	76	North Platte	58	86
Chicago	52	70	Philadelphia	58	72
Cincinnati	48	68	Phoenix,Ariz.	76	98
Denver	52	88	Pittsburgh	48	68
Eastport, Me.	48	58	Portland, Me.	50	64
Hatteras	68	76	Raleigh	52	70
Helena, Mont.	40	58	St. Louis	64	74
Honolulu,T.H.	..	82	St. Paul	60	80
7p.m.Sept.29	78	..	Salt Lake City	48	72
Huron, S. D.	54	86	San Francisco	58	72
Jacksonville	68	78	SantaFe,N.M.	48	60
Kansas City	60	78	Seattle	60	0
Key West	78	84	Tampa	70	84
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	54	70
Memphis	58	78	Wichita,Kan.	62	78
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston,N.D.	48	72

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Sept. 30.
B—Maximum Sept. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:03 p. m., Thursday 1:30 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:59 p. m.

CHILE TIGHTENS PROTECTION

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 30 (AP)—Sporadic disorders growing out of the election campaign yesterday caused the Government to decree a modified form of martial law restricting the right of assembly until the election on Oct 4.

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ELECTION DATE FOR BRITAIN IS YET UNDECIDED

MacDonald Says Parliament Will Adjourn on Oct. 7

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, replying to the Opposition's questions in the Commons today, made a guarded statement indicating the expected general election has not yet been decided upon and that as now proposed Parliament will adjourn Oct. 7, on which day information may be available regarding the question of its reassembly.

This is taken to mean that negotiations for adjustment of the acute Conservative - Liberal differences about the program that is to be put before the electorate, and especially regarding the extent to which tariffs will be included, are not yet finished, though progress is favorable.

Meanwhile on one side Conservative members have held another meeting at which the unanimous view prevailed that an appeal to the country should not be delayed, and that the program to be put before the electorate should include tariffs, and on the other Mr. David Lloyd George has let it be known that if such a course is adopted he will join the Opposition as a free trader irrespective of what the rest of his party may do.

The way out, the Monitor understands, is being sought upon lines proposed by Mr. MacDonald whereby the question of protection should be relegated to the background and general powers only would be sought upon a national basis, to adopt such measures, not excluding tariffs, as may be necessary to meet the situation.

Mr. MacDonald also announced that legislation is to be passed before adjournment to prevent exploitation of the public in the matter of food and other necessaries.

New Magazine In Braille Issued

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The American Foundation for the Blind, of which Mr. Calvin Coolidge is honorary president, sent out yesterday the first edition in braille of its magazine, Outlook for the Blind. The magazine, a quarterly publication, hitherto has been printed only in ink type. It numbers among its readers social workers, teachers and laymen, many of whom are without sight.

Among the articles in the first issue directly available to finger-readers is one dealing with the musical education of the blinded in France, by Mr. L. W. Rodenberg, himself a blinded publisher of music. He says there are more than 1000 blinded church organists in France, among them being M. Louis Vierne, internationally known organist.

Other articles in the issue in raised type list recipients of awards for achievement by the blinded bestowed by the Harmon Foundation in August, which includes the name of Mr. Edward K. Campbell of Ithaca, N. Y., a former recipient of a scholarship awarded by the American Foundation for the Blind, and an autobiography by a young Frenchman blinded during the war rehabilitated after serious injury and despondency.

There are sketches of Mr. K. Nakamura, blinded editor of a braille Japanese weekly, of delegate from Japan to the world conference on work for the blind which met in New York last April, and of Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, founder and president of the American Braille Press and recently elected trustee of the American Foundation for the Blind.

It is the hope of many persons in this country and England that a uniform braille code may be achieved for the English-speaking world and, as a contribution toward this end, the Outlook for the Blind proposes to use an increasing number of English contractions in its issues, he says.

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Cuba Takes In Sail To Tighten Budget

HAVANA, Sept. 30 (AP)—A budget cut, reducing by 25 per cent all Government expenditures save those set by international or other fixed obligations, was officially announced yesterday. It is estimated nearly $10,000,000 will be saved.

A presidential decree making the slash effective at once will be signed after the Cabinet meeting tomorrow, it was learned at the palace. The budget, which became effective in July, prescribed an outlay of slightly more than $60,000,000.

The cut is expected to entail suspension of many employees estimated by newspapers at 10,000.

The newspaper, El Pais, published yesterday an unofficial report, that the standing army would be reduced by 3000.

Public works expenditures for the year will be trimmed $1,000,000 or more, it was said in that department, leaving the total amount available $2,700,000, in round numbers. Constantly decreasing revenue receipts forced the cut.

DR. BROOKS TO DIRECT BLUE HILL STATION

Dr. Charles Franklin Brooks has been appointed professor of meteorology and director of the Blue Hill Observatory to succeed Mr. Alexander G. McAdie, it was announced today at Harvard University. The post is known as the A. Lawrence Rotch professorship. Dr. Brooks will serve half of his time in Cambridge, and half at Clark University, where he holds a similar post, until Professor McAdie's retirement in February.

Dr. Brooks was the organizer, and is secretary and editor of the American Meteorological Society; he is also a fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Geographical Society. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1911. He was at one time connected with the United States Weather Bureau.

New Shoe Has Comfort As Well As Style

The well-groomed woman knows that her shoes are a revealing feature of the ensemble. In the past she has frequently endured the discomfort of a poor fit, rather than sacrifice distinction.

This compromise is no longer necessary. A happy innovation in both comfort and style has been created by Matrix for Cammeyer. You can now have a thrillingly beautiful shoe that will fit your foot snugly and trimly.

This is the new Fall model Woodmere—a graceful oxford with custom leather Cuban heel, in combination of black suede with black calf, or seal-brown suede with brown calf.

Another new Fall creation is the Vardon, with suede-covered heel in black suede with black and white Rajah lizard trimming. Also brown suede with beige Rajah lizard trimming.

The soles of these comfortable and smart Matrix Shoes are permanently moulded to fit every curve and arch of the natural foot. They are actually "*Your Footprint in Leather.*"

Ask for a fitting at the Cammeyer Store on Fifth Avenue at 38th Street and be sure to see the new models, Woodmere and Vardon. Cammeyer handles Matrix models in all sizes and widths at an amazing new price range, as low as $10 and no higher than $12.50.

CAMMEYER, Inc.
Fifth Ave. at 38th St., New York

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE ALL, IT IS URGED

Advantages of Adult Education Outlined to School Superintendents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 30—The function of the public school as an institution which should serve all persons who desire to learn was emphasized by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, deputy and associate superintendent of schools of New York City, in an address before the Council of School Superintendents, at its forty-ninth annual meeting here yesterday.

Rapid changes in American civilization and environment, marked increase in leisure time and conclusive evidence that men and women in mature life can learn quickly and effectively are the three most important factors in the increasing interest in adult education, Dr. Campbell said.

"An educational system that makes provisions primarily for youth must assume to a certain extent that the world into which its graduates go forth will be the same world for which the schools equipped them," he continued. "But the modern world is ever changing. Occupational opportunities that existed a few years ago may exist no longer. Occupational opportunities that were not thought of when we prepared our vocational courses 10 and even five years ago present themselves today. The schools have trained no one to grasp them. Those who might have been trained for these opportunities are adults now and they look to the schools. Many who are among the uuemployed now might find employment at once if they were trained to take advantage of new occupational opportunities. Employers cannot always afford to pay while breaking men in, and these men look to the public schools.

"Adult education, however, is advocated today not only in the vocational field. The chance for academic training is sought by many who during their youth were unable to take advantage of the offerings of the public schools.

"Other men and women, both those who have not been handicapped by lack of opportunity in their youth, but who, on the contrary, may have had a liberal background of culture, and those who may have missed such a privilege in early years, often desire instruction that will enable them to get more joy out of living.

"In considering this question of adult education we should think also of the advantages that will accrue to the state from enlisting the aid of the schools in the continuing process of educating its men and women for intelligent citizenship and for a more thorough understanding of the social, economic and political problems that confront American democracy. We have professional alertness courses for our teachers. Why not for other citizens? Why not for mothers and fathers? Indeed, parents are faced with a tremendous responsibility in training their children in the complexity of modern life and they are looking to the schools for instruction in this field."

SQUASH KING TITLE SOUGHT BY COLBY

LITCHFIELD, N. H., Sept. 30 (AP)—Mr. James T. Colby of Litchfield lays claim to the title "squash king of New England" and he displays a 200-ton crop of blue Hubbard squash to prove it.

Sixteen men have already started harvesting a 17-acre field, the "squash king" says, and he figures it will take them approximately two weeks to store the crop.

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Special boat train with De Luxe Coaches leaves South Station every day at 6:00 p. m., due Fall River Wharf 7:20 p. m. Steamer leaves 7:30 p. m., due Pier 14, North River, Fulton Street, New York, at 7:00 a. m.

PROVIDENCE LINE
Train leaves South Station daily at 6:00 p. m., due Providence 7:01 p. m. Free motor coach transfer to wharf. Steamer leaves 7:30 p. m., due Pier 14, North River, Fulton Street, New York, at 7:00 a. m.

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18k Solid White Gold
5 Blue-White Diamonds
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A smart, new creation, in the attractive "step" design. Finest 18k Solid White Gold set with FIVE blue-white diamonds. Shaped to prevent twisting on the finger. Specially priced at only $32.85. This is one of the many Gensler-Lee Wedding Rings.

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THE CAMILLE—*This fine moire is just right with "Sunday-night frocks". Black, or white (with a rhinestone buckle) so you can have it dyed to match.*

Matrix Shoes
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$12,250 worth of Famous
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Complete with Cellophane Wrapped Pleated Taffeta (celanese) Shades $11.95 Separately, Base $8, Shade $3.95

Only because the manufacturers (the Miller Company of Meriden, Conn.—makers of the finest lamps since 1844) adopted another method of making their lamps can Jordan Marsh offer them at savings of FAR MORE THAN ½!

You couldn't find a better gift for the Autumn bride!

Here's the variety: 4 styles of 3-candle floor lamps, reg. $30—2 styles of 2-candle floor lamps, reg. $30—3 styles of junior floor lamps, reg. $30—4 styles of bridge lamps, reg. $25—3 styles of 3-candle table lamps, reg. $25—2 styles of 2-candle table lamps, reg. $30—Finished in Bronze or Birmingham Brass.

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COMPANY SEEKS WEST VIRGINIA POWER PERMITS

Two Government Dams to Be Built Soon on Kanawha River

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Application to utilize the power facilities provided by two government navigation dams to be built shortly on the Kanawha River in West Virginia has been filed with the Federal Power Commission by the Kanawha Valley Power Company of Charleston, W.Va., it was announced today.

The company is a newly organized affiliate of the Appalachian Power Company and the American Gas and Electric Company which already own extensive power projects through that section of the country.

The Federal Power Commission will provide an opportunity for hearing objections to granting the license, but it is not expected that any opposition will arise. Representatives of Kanawha company in applying for the license, indicated they expected to sell the entire output of their project to the Appalachian company.

The project embraces two power plants to be located at the two navigation dams, the construction of which was authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of July 3, 1930. The upper of these two, which will supplant four existing low dams, is located near London, W. Va., about 23 miles above Charleston, and the other is located at Marmet, W. Va., about 8 miles above Charleston.

The proposed development is considered a major power project by the Federal Power Commission. It contemplates the full utilization of water power available at the government dams supplemented by coal projects to maintain a constant capacity of 38,000-horsepower.

The two plants will be similar, both utilizing a head of about 25 feet with substantially the same flow, and with three units in each plant. Cost is estimated at $5,000,000 and work will proceed as rapidly as progress on the government dams will permit.

DOUBT OF HOOVER RENOMINATION IS BELIEVED REMOVED

(Continued from Page 1)

paign ends. With the nominee of one party practically certain and his general platform outlined—prohibition, business recovery and continuation of existing policies—major speculation now turns to the candidate of the other side.

The Democrat most prominently named is, of course, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York. His candidacy has overtopped all others, up to the present, and if the nominating convention should be held immediately, many political observers contend that he would readily get the two-thirds vote necessary to nominate in the Democratic Party.

On the other hand, there have been recent events which indicate that his candidacy will not be such a walkaway as his friends assert; specifically, that he will not get the nomination in the first ballot. And if Governor Roosevelt does not get the nomination at the outset, and the lines of other favorite Democratic sons holds firm, there is more than a likelihood that one more widely heralded boom will come to nothing.

Furthermore, it is asserted that if President Hoover has a Mr. Coolidge, Governor Roosevelt has a Mr. Alfred E. Smith. It is still an open question whether Governor Roosevelt will get the indorsement of his party's candidate of four years ago.

Less Certain Now

Statistically, it is pointed out that under the new congressional reapportionment the Democratic convention will have 1100 delegates with 734 necessary to nominate. Supporters of Governor Roosevelt originally were confident that they would nominate their candidate on the first ballot. As time passes, however, and more favorite sons emerge, the matter becomes less certain.

For example, widespread comment has been roused by intimations that Mr. James A. Reed, former Senator from Missouri, still harbors presidential aspirations and seeks the party delegates of his State. Previously Missouri had been considered safe in the Roosevelt column. In Arkansas Senator Joseph T. Robinson may be expected to get the state's 18 votes; Tennessee's 22 are likely to go to Senator Cordell Hull; Nebraska's 14 to Gov. Charles W. Bryan; the 58 of Illinois possibly to Senator J. Hamilton Lewis; Maryland's 16 and Delaware's six to Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland; Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma may get his state's 22; while in Ohio, with 52 votes, it is possible that Gov. George White, or Mr. Newton D. Baker may be a contender.

Thus, although Senator William J. Harris (D.) of Georgia, who has just returned here from Albany and a visit to Governor Roosevelt, is the latest to assert that the latter will get the nomination "on the first ballot" next June, the matter is anything but a foregone conclusion, in the sense in which the Coolidge statement now seems to make President Hoover the obvious Republican recipient.

Mr. Coolidge's article aroused the most widespread comment in the Capital, typical of which on the Republican side was that of Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, who took the statement as tantamount to the renomination.

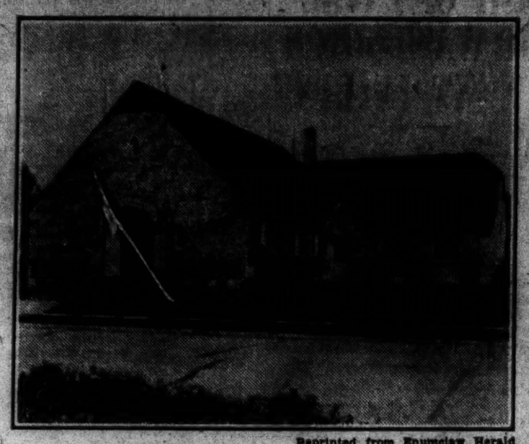
A feature of the Coolidge article was the political theories laid down by the Vermonter. He virtually declared that it would be better for the party, and inferentially the country, for the Administration to go down to defeat under its present standard-bearer than to have it split by "factional conflict" which, he asserted, "would arouse animosities and cause bitterness which would afflict the people for years to come."

Mr. Coolidge outlined a theory of party regularity which is declared here to be one of the most inflexible ever presented by a prominent political leader. "In times like these," he declared, speaking of the general public, "the duty to support the Executive comes very close to the duty to support the law"; while of the Republican group itself, he said that a party which "deserts its leaders, even if it wins a temporary victory, will find little but discredit in its success, and generally, will disintegrate and disappear."

NORWEGIANS GET MEDALS

OSLO, Norw., Sept. 30 (AP)—Mr. Hoffman Philip, American Minister, today presented the American Geographic Society's Daly Medal to Maj. Gunnar Isachsen, and its Livingstone Medal to Capt. Riiser Larsen for distinguished work in the antarctic and arctic, respectively.

Built of Varicolored Brick



Reprinted from Enumclaw Herald

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY BUILDING, ENUMCLAW, WASH.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

ENUMCLAW, Wash.—Upon dedication of the edifice of Christian Science Society, this city, a brief description of the building and a short history of the society was published in the Enumclaw Herald.

Excerpts from the newspaper story follow:

The building includes the main auditorium which seats 200. The Sunday School room is located in the wing of the building and opens into the auditorium so that the additional space may be used for lectures. The former room will seat about 100.

The exterior of the building is a hard burned common brick, varying in color from a purple to a straw color, the predominating blend being a pink and heather. The roof is of cedar shingles stained a light green.

Starting with a small gathering in a private home in 1912 the interest in Christian Science increased and the numbers grew so that larger quarters were needed. In February, 1915, services were held in the Masonic Hall and continued there until the completion of the church.

The property upon which the church now stands was purchased and deeded to Christian Science Society of Enumclaw in September, 1920, when a temporary organization was formed and articles of incorporation secured from the State. In January, 1921, the organization was made permanent.

Work was begun on the church in November, 1930, and on Dec. 14, 1930, the corner stone was laid. The building was completed in March, 1931, and the first services were held on Sunday, March 29.

ITALY LAUNCHES CRUISER

TRIESTE, Italy, Sept. 30 (AP)—The light cruiser, Luigi Cadorna, of 4975 tonnage, was launched today. It has a guaranteed speed of 37 knots and is the fifth of its type.

DESTROYER CUT ADDS TO NAVY UPSET

(Continued from Page 1)

pan. It is startling to note that the United States today has less than 77,000 tons of under-age destroyers and this number will be decreased to 17,000 tons in 1932 and to nothing in 1933. That is the reason why the Navy Department is anxious to build modern destroyers.

"I take it that the President's suggestion will in no way affect the modernization of battleships, now proceeding in the navy yards. I am quite satisfied that the seven 10,000-ton cruisers, the one aircraft carrier and the three fleet submarines now under construction in government and private shipyards will proceed toward final completion without delay.

"The President's economy drive is undoubtedly aimed at the additional cruisers, aircraft carriers and submarines intended under the London agreement. The President will undoubtedly be backed up by Congress if he calls a conference for further limitation of world armaments, but on the other hand he will meet with much opposition throughout the country if he aims to reduce the means of national defense to a condition of incompetency when the entire world is sitting on top of a volcano. The situation in Asia today is very much like the condition of Europe in 1914."

MEXICO TO INSPECT FILMS OF ITS LAND

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30 (AP)—American newsreel companies operating in Mexico have been informed by the Department of Interior that hereafter they will be obliged to hire a Government censor, who will accompany their photographers on all picture-taking trips. It was ordered that films must be inspected and sealed by the Interior Department before being sent to the United States, and that they must be sent direct to the Mexican Consulate at their destination, where the seals will be broken and the films forwarded to company headquarters.

Three American companies keep news photographers in Mexico. A tariff increase recently went into effect, raising the duty on American films from $3.85 to $35 a reel and on sound discs from $1.65 to $16.65 a disc.

Federal Dry Unit Arrested 62,902

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Prohibition agents, under Justice Department managership, made 62,902 arrests during the fiscal year that closed June 30.

This did not equal the 68,173 arrests of the preceding year under Treasury Department direction, but the Justice Department said today these activities resulted in 30,108 jail sentences averaging 224 days and the imposition of 30,341 fines averaging $154.

The bureau brought 58,938 cases for prosecution in federal courts and 9251 in state courts. The ratio of convictions to terminations of cases was reported at 88 per cent in the federal courts.

Other activities during the first year of Justice Department rule and the commissionership of Amos W. W. Woodcock included: Seizure of 8261 automobiles, 67 boats, 21,373 stills and 27,834 fermenters, 5,002,229 gallons of beer, 1,833,276 of spirits, 291,582 of wine, 30,918,559 of mash, 4,000,000 pounds and 142,785 gallons of distilling and brewing materials.

DARTMOUTH BEQUEST MADE CONDITIONAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Reversing a decision of the Los Angeles Superior Court, the California Supreme Court held yesterday that Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., is to receive one-third of a million-dollar trust fund in the event Mrs. John J. Troy and her son, Mr. James S. Troy of Los Angeles, pass on without heirs.

The court's decision clarifies terms of the will left by Mr. Troy, by which Mrs. Troy was given $25,000 outright, and Mr. David H. Howie, of Cambridge, Mass., was given $15,000. The remainder of the estate, estimated in excess of $1,000,000, went into a trust fund. The court held that income from the trust fund is to go to Mrs. Troy and the son and in the event they pass on without heirs, the trust fund is to be distributed as originally intended, one-third to Dartmouth, and the remainder to Mr. Howie.

DEMOCRATS SEE FRESH HOPE FOR HOUSE CONTROL

Overwhelming Victory in Seventh Missouri District Cheers Outlook

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 30 (AP)—Hopes of the Democrats that they might be able to control the next House of Congress soared today as nearly complete returns from yesterday's special election in the seventh Missouri congressional district showed an overwhelming victory for Mr. Robert D. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, a Marshall attorney, known in Missouri as a "fighting Democrat," won from his Republican opponent, former Representative John W. Palmer of Sedalia, by approximately 9000 votes. The victory gave the Democrats 214 seats in the House, the same number now held by the Republicans. One seat is held by a member of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Mr. L. L. Collins of Springfield, who ran as an independent anti-prohibition candidate, finished a poor third. Both Messrs Johnson and Palmer had the approval of the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The special election was made necessary by the passing of Representative Samuel C. Major (D.), of Fayette.

Democratic leaders of the state and nation today hailed Mr. Johnson's decisive victory as an indication of the trend of the six other special elections to fill House vacancies, all of which will have been held by the night of Nov. 3.

While the district is normally Democratic by 1500 to 3500 votes, Mr. Johnson's triumph was more topheavy than even his most optimistic supporters had predicted.

Missouri House Election Last Under Old Mapping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30—There was a sentimental interest in the special election in the seventh Missouri district, as it was the last to be held under the present Congressional mapping. Some doubt existed as to how the vacancy should be filled, but the Missouri Attorney-General's office ruled that the election should be held in the district and not in the state at large, as the failure of the recent Legislature to enact a Congressional redistricting law has no bearing on the districts now in effect until the next regular election.

In ordering the special election, Gov. Henry S. Caulfield took every precaution to see that preliminary steps were supported by legal authority because of the unusually important rôle the new Congressman may play.

The effects of the Legislature's failure to pass a Congressional redistricting bill which Governor Caulfield would sign are already being felt. Representative L. C. Dyer (R.), of St. Louis has said that he will run for Senator unless the State is reapportioned. If reapportionment is not affected Congressmen who serve for two years will be put to virtually the same effort and expense as the candidates for the six-year senatorship.

The Legislature's fight over reapportionment was a bitter one. The parties did not agree, and when a bill was at length passed embodying a plan contrary to that held fair by Gov. Caulfield, the executive vetoed it. His request that a suitable bill be enacted before adjournment went unheeded. Following that a number of Democrats planned to act by resolution, but when it was decided the Constitution would require the Governor's approval, that course also was abandoned.

Now there appears to be only one way out of the election of Congressmen at large and that is in the case of a special session of the Legislature and the enactment of a law agreeable to both parties and to the executive branch of the State government. That the Governor will call such a session is regarded as improbable.

Special Elections Hold Key to Control of House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Six special elections in five States hold the key to control of the next House.

Selection of Mr. Robert D. Johnson, a Democrat, by voters of the seventh Missouri district, again threw the House membership into a deadlock, barely 60 days before Congress convenes.

Each party now has 214 members, as compared with 218 Republicans and 216 Democrats after the November elections last year. Seats at stake in the special elections, all of which will have been held by the night of Nov. 3, are:

Republican: First Ohio district, succeeding Nicholas Longworth; first Wisconsin, succeeding H. A. Cooper; eighth Michigan, succeeding B. J. Vincent; second Pennsylvania, succeeding G. S. Graham.

Democratic: Seventh New York (Brooklyn), succeeding M. J. O'Malley; twentieth Ohio, succeeding C. A. Mooney.

Holding the balance of power, if the Democrats retain their own New York and Ohio districts and capture one of the four Republican seats to give each 217, will be Representative Paul J. Kvale (F.-L.) of Minnesota.

The Democrats are most hopeful of winning the seat vacated by Mr. Nicholas Longworth.

ALIEN ENTRIES ONLY 7 P. C. OF QUOTA IN JULY

But 1060 Admitted From Countries Under Restriction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—The President's announced policy to cut immigration during periods of unemployment resulted during July in the admission of only 7 per cent of the number permitted under the quota, according to an announcement from the Department of State.

The department said that reports from consular officers in 21 countries whose annual quotas represent 148,466 of the total quota of 153,831 show that during July 1060 aliens were admitted instead of 14,846 as permitted under the law.

The 21 countries, it explains, are subject to a ruling which requires that not more than 10 per cent of the total quota may be admitted in any one month. As the monthly quota for these 21 countries is 14,846 the figures reported indicate that immigration is now being held to approximately 7 per cent of the maximum legal quotas.

The "likely to become a public charge" provisions in the immigration law is the means used by immigration authorities to bring about the decrease in admissions, the report explained.

Of the remaining countries not subject to the 10 per cent law incomplete reports indicate that 20 visas were issued during the month against a total annual quota of 5365.

200 SHEETS 100 ENVELOPES $1

PERSONAL STATIONERY

Neatly Printed with your Name and Address on beautiful white bond paper 6 x 7 with envelopes to match. Big value for $1. An ideal Gift. Order for yourself and friends today. Post. Prepaid. Send $1. to Dept. 7.

Winslow Press, Winchester, Mass.

Coward Comfort cannot be bought elsewhere—at any price

Fashion decrees—
Coward presents
BLACK SUEDE

This season, black suede shoes are especially popular—and, black suede shoes by Coward are comfortable as well, they give you comfort from the first minute you put them on. That's because they are scientifically constructed over special lasts which insure a *correct* fit.

Coward shoes are designed to give plenty of room for the toes and ball of the foot, extra support to the arch, and to fit the heel snugly and trimly which mean assured comfort to the wearer.

Black suede, contrastingly trimmed with silk kidskin. Two inch Louis heel. $12.85
Black kid or patent leather. $12.45

The Coward Shoe
Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
37 WEST 47th STREET, NEW YORK
270 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK
30 WEST STREET, near Tremont, BOSTON

"The Best Party We Ever Gave!"

• said Harry, enthusiastically, after the last friendly good-bye had died away

"I'M AFRAID I enjoyed myself even more than my guests," smiled Margaret, happily.

"I know I did," answered Harry, as he expertly folded a card table. "Why . . . I got a real thrill out of hearing our friends compliment us on how attractive everything looked tonight. There's nothing like entertaining in your own home, is there? Especially when it looks the way ours does."

"I think we have a right to be proud of it," said Margaret, frankly. "But tell me . . . what was Mrs. Poindexter saying to you just after she came in . . . something nice and flattering, I hope."

"It wasn't what she was saying that bothered me," replied Harry. "It was trying to answer all the questions she asked. She wanted to know every last detail about how we managed to select and combine our furniture and rugs so successfully."

"Didn't I tell you first impressions were important?" demanded Margaret. "Why there's no other woman whose opinion I value as highly as I do hers. But she isn't the only one who commented on our hall. I knew this Whittall Anglo Persian rug was just exactly what we needed with this oak chest and chair. The colorings and the pattern tone in so well with that type of wood."

"But you didn't hear all she had to say about the rest of the house," continued Harry, importantly. "She was pleased at the way our Whittall Anglo Persian in the living room harmonized with our mahogany. First, she thought it was the furniture that attracted her, then she said she realized the charming effect was due to our Anglo Persian and the way its rich colors and antique pattern blended with the wood. I'm only afraid of one thing," he ended, slowly.

"What's that?" queried Margaret.

"I think she's going to copy your ideas and start matching and blending Whittall rugs with her different kinds of furniture, too."

"Well, why not?" answered Margaret, definitely. "Ask any woman and she'll tell you the same thing . . . that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Why, I consider it the finest compliment I ever had."

• WHITTALL rugs inspire the envy and the admiration of your friends because they are created to flatter your furniture and your home. They are offered in the famous Anglo Persian quality . . . in Anglo Assyrian and Anglo Ramadan . . . fine lustre finish Oriental reproductions . . . or in Whittall Hooked rugs for bedrooms . . . all of which provide perfect backgrounds for favorite decorative schemes. No matter which you choose you are bound to be right . . . because Whittall rugs are styled to harmonize with any kind of wood.

Note: This is the fifth story of a series about Margaret . . . her new home . . . and her rugs.

WHITTALL RUGS
M. J. WHITTALL ASSOCIATES LTD., WORCESTER, MASS.
ORIGINATORS OF THE FAMOUS ANGLO PERSIAN QUALITY

CHARGE ACCOUNTS WELCOMED

Best & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

PRIVATE PARKING FREE

BOSTON BRANCH
Beacon and Washington Sts., BROOKLINE
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 2337

For Autumn days in town or country

THE KNITTED FROCK WITH STRIPED TOP

19.50

This frock has been one of the outstanding successes in knitted fashions. It's simple, surplice lines are becoming to all types of figures—its colors are right for school, business, or general knock-about wear. It is of fine, zephyr wool in guardsman blue, spanish tile, or brown, with gay striped top to harmonize Misses' and women's sizes.

CHANEL-TYPE SCARFS TO GO WITH IT—3.95

37 famous hill-climb records *broken* by one *free wheeling* STUDEBAKER

Studebaker now adds to its laurels the certified A. A. A. records for Lookout Mountain, Uniontown Hill, Mt. Baldy, Signal Mountain, Mt. Washington, Mt. Mansfield, Mt. Holyoke and thirty other well-known test climbs. The Pikes Peak stock car record has long been held by Studebaker.

Studebaker's records were set by a car certified by American Automobile Association officials as regular factory production in every particular. You can step into any Studebaker salesroom and buy an absolute duplicate.

Proof piles upon proof that in a Studebaker you get the best performing car in America. Motoring has nothing more to offer!

The Studebaker Corporation of America
South Bend, Indiana

CHICAGO UTILITY AGAIN UNDER EYE OF GOVERNMENT

Trade Commission Resumes Hearings of Owner of 148 Companies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—The Federal Trade Commission yesterday resumed public hearings on the financial phase of its investigation of public utilities, ordered by the Senate in February, 1928, with the affairs of the Standard Gas & Electric Company, of Chicago, under scrutiny

This unit of the Byllesby group, controls 148 companies either through stock held directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, a study prepared by Mr. W. B. Horne, of the commission's economic division disclosed. Seven of these companies reported the nature of the principal business as holding stocks of other companies.

An intricate interweaving of officers and directors between subsidiary companies was explained by Mr. Horne. Twenty-three of the 74 officers and directors of the Standard Gas & Electric Company were shown to be connected with more than 25 companies. Mr. J. J. O'Brien, president of the company is a director of 12 of 14 important subsidiaries, a member of the executive committee of 10 having such committees and president of nine of the 14 companies, according to Mr. Horne. All of the operating companies were said to be under the managerial supervision of the Byllesby Engineering Management Corporation, wholly owned by the Standard Gas & Electric Company.

Important subsidiaries of the Standard Gas, to be investigated by the commission during the next two weeks are the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, Louisville Gas & Electric Company, Kentucky Coke Company, Kentucky Pipe Line Company, Louisville Hydro-Electric Company, Madison Light & Power Company; Ivytown Oil & Gas Company; Louisville Gas & Electric Securities Company, Northern State Power Company, Minneapolis General Electric Company, and the Byllesby Engineering & Management Corporation.

Subsidiaries of Standard Gas & Electric, said Mr. Thomas W. Mitchell, of the commission staff, operate in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The population served is estimated at 5,037,000.

MORE TOURISTS CROSS CANADIAN BOUNDARY

Canadian tourist travel over the international boundary during the 12 months ended June 30, 1931, increased materially compared with the previous year, Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announces. A report from Mr. Harvey A. Sweetser, United States trade commissioner at Ottawa, who is Mr. Butler's predecessor in the Boston office, says that 599,568 cars left Quebec for United States destinations during this period.

This number is more than 100,000 in excess of those crossing in the previous 12 months. Of the total, 164,809 carried Canadian license plates. The Rock Island-Derby Line route was the busiest where 146,393 cars passed, and the Phillipsburg-Swanton route, was second with 132,170 automobiles, he said.

RATE PROTESTS RUN FROM MAINE TO MINNESOTA

Shift to Motortrucks Foreseen If 15 P. C. Rise Is Granted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Various sections of the nation today told the Interstate Commerce Commission through legal representatives that they are not in position to stand increases in freight rates at this time. Interests ranging from Minnesota iron ore to Maine potatoes presented their pleas as the commission neared the end of its two months of hearings in the freight rate increase case.

"The record clearly indicates that an increase of 15 per cent in all freight rates will not solve the problem facing the carriers," Mr. E. E. Williamson, representing a group of rolling mills and coal, steel and iron companies, told the commission. Steps which he recommended as more likely to increase revenue were reduction in empty freight car mileage, elimination of every unprofitable passenger train and an increase in the charges to the Government for carrying mail.

At the beginning of the present depression the railroads were in a vastly better position both physically and financially than at the beginning of the 1920-21 depression, Mr. Williamson declared.

Mr. J. F. Dougherty, representing paper manufacturers of southern Michigan, contended that the carriers have belittled the competition of trucks. "Trucks," he declared, "haul more in one year than the railroads' figures show they would haul in 45." He added that an increased freight rail rate would compel his clients to turn to motor service. Within six weeks during the past summer they diverted 947 carloads to trucks, he said, adding that "rates are the controlling factor."

Mr. Herman Mueller, representing 70 Minnesota shippers, told the commission that it is unsound to argue that the movement of carriers can be stimulated by an increase in transportation rates. Minnesota shippers of forest products, iron ore, coal, oil and natural gas, he said, are convinced that a general increase is not a solution to their problem. He declared they have never been so aroused or apprehensive over rates as they are today.

THE MOTHER CHURCH ANNOUNCES LECTURE

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets on Thursday, Oct. 1, at 8 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Habitation of Good." The lecturer, Mr. William Wallace Porter, C. S. B., of New York, N. Y., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

DOMINION STATUS FOR SCOTLAND URGED

Scrapping of the office of Secretary for Scotland and the appointment of a Parliament to act for the Scottish nation was advocated by Mr. William Thomson of Glasgow, Scotland, last night, in an address before the Caledonian Club at Robert Burns Hall.

Arguing for a dominion status for Scotland, Mr. Thomson said that the rights of Scotland in the governing bodies of the British Empire have been greatly neglected. He pointed out that English interests, since the World War, have been absorbing Scottish railroads, business and industry without reimbursing or compensating Scotland, and as a result Scottish industry is being greatly damaged and the population is decreasing.

New Radiobeacon For Fowey Rocks

More light is the keynote of progress in the United States lighthouse service. Following the change in illuminating apparatus at Navesink Lighthouse, making that one the most powerful in the United States, to aid mariners at the entrance to New York harbor, the Government has just installed a radiobeacon and a more powerful light in the Fowey Rocks Lighthouse, just south of Miami, Fla., according to federal officials at Boston.

Candlepower of the Florida light has been increased from 22,000 to 83,000, without increasing the range but aiding mariners in making it sufficiently brilliant to be picked up easily. The radiobeacon gives navigators a means of verifying their calculations as to position, supplementing the lights at night and the landmarks by day, in making safer the big sweeping turn that begins at Miami and ends 200 miles to the south and westward at Dry Tortugas.

Fowey Rocks is directly connected with the first lighting of the Florida reefs, when Florida first became a part of the United States, for it takes the place of the older Cape Florida lighthouse discontinued in 1878 but still standing. The original Cape Florida lighthouse was partly burned during the Seminole War. A new tower was built in 1846 and the illuminating apparatus of this was destroyed in 1861. When Fowey Rocks lighthouse was completed in 1878, Cape Florida was abandoned. Fowey Rocks is one of a group of six tall skeleton iron lighthouses which have greatly decreased the hazards of navigation in that section.

Right of Suffrage Denied to Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 30—Immediate legislation is needed to correct an error in the New Hampshire old age relief statute which, in substance, denies the right of suffrage to those applying to the county or state for aid, according to Mr. Jay H. Corliss, head of the New Hampshire Public Welfare Bureau.

Mr. Corliss brought this situation to light at a meeting of the Concord Kiwanis Club, where he said that elderly men and women in need of help to which they are entitled, are being warned by county administrators that if they accept money from the county or state they will lose their right to vote.

He added that since the ruling of Mr. Ralph W. Davis, Attorney-General, has established the fact that beneficiaries of the State's assistance to the aged are technically pauperized, some administrators of state and county funds have used the world "pauper" to discourage deserving applicants. Mr. Corliss deemed that to stigmatize these persons as paupers or to deprive them of their franchise is "unjustifiable and inhumane."

CHELSEA FLOATS PAY LOAN

CHELSEA, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—The city of Chelsea today obtained loans amounting to $250,000 from four banks to meet city pay rolls and other expenses. The loans were made after the bankers had been called into conference by the city treasurer. The city will pay 2.99 per cent interest and the notes will be payable Nov. 6.

VISIT OF LAVAL TO WASHINGTON NEXT IN LINE

Sojourn at Hoover's Camp Held Unlikely, Due to Limited Time

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 30—"Soon at Washington, as yesterday at Berlin, I shall do my best in the name of my country to take my part in the new and heavy tasks which the world crisis imposes upon the Government," said the Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, upon returning to Paris from Berlin with the Foreign Minister, M. Aristide Briand, last night.

A tentative program for his short stay in the United States was handed to M. Laval when his train crossed the Franco-German frontier yesterday. It follows closely the lines of that arranged for the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, on his visit to Washington, except that there will be no opportunity for a week-end at President Hoover's camp on the Rapidan.

President Hoover is to deliver an address at Yorktown Oct. 19, and M. Laval is expected in Washington immediately after. It now appears probable he will sail from Havre, Oct. 14, on the Ile de France, the sailing date of that ship being moved forward two days to accommodate him.

M. Laval is now studying the program of the Washington visit submitted for his approval. It includes a reception at New York and five or six days in the capital. Upon his arrival in Washington M. Laval will probably go to the French Embassy for a day or so, just as Mr. MacDonald stayed at the British Embassy when he arrived.

The French Premier will then be the guest of President Hoover at the White House for a couple of days. After another brief sojourn at the French Embassy he will return to France via New York, possibly stopping at Philadelphia.

M. Laval will today suggest such changes as he may wish made in this tentative program to the French Ambassador to Washington, M. Paul Claudel, who is cutting short his holiday in France to sail tomorrow for the United States, accompanied by M. E. Monick, French financial attaché at New York.

The Ministerial Council this morning heard M. Laval and M. Briand report on their visit to Berlin, and unanimously congratulated them on the manner in which they acquitted their mission. France as a whole is satisfied with its results.

JAPANESE DENY PART IN CHINESE POLITICAL MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Nanking Government, and Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, now exercise in Nanking.

"So long as Nanking and Canton are separated, both adopt a violent anti-Japanese attitude in order to curry public favor. But if united, such a situation might be removed, China assuming a saner attitude toward Japan."

The Japanese dispersed Chinese troops near Antung yesterday, following reports that the troops, joining the bandits, had killed five.

The War Office again denies the statement of Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese delegate, at Geneva, that a Japanese airplane on Sept. 24 attacked a Mukden-Peiping passenger train.

President Chiang Kai-shek's unofficial emissary, Mr. Chi Shih-ying, conversed for an hour with Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Foreign Minister here, yesterday and also other Japanese leaders, but the results were believed to be unimportant.

Hope Still Held Out For Pacific Institute

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Reports from China that the forthcoming conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Hangchow had been abandoned because of unsettled conditions between China and Japan were unauthorized, according to a statement issued at the offices of the American Council of the Institute here last night. Denial of the published reports was based on a cable dispatch received from Mr. Edward C. Carter, secretary of the American Council, the statement said.

Mr. Carter also says that an early meeting in Shanghai of the Pacific Council of the Institute will consider the bearing of the present situation on the plans to convene the Institute's fourth biennial conference at Hangchow, near Shanghai, on Oct. 31, the statement said.

"The American reaction to the news that the conference would be called off was expressed yesterday in the following cable sent to Mr. Jerome D. Greene, chairman of the Pacific Council, who is on his way to Shanghai:

"'May we reaffirm our faith in the Institute's Kyoto Conference method of application of scientific analysis and research to problems of Manchurian railway management and urge its application to your discussions? We still hold this offers a real chance for pacific settlement of the problem.'"

The dispatch was signed by Prof. James T. Shotwell, Mr. Frederick P. Keppel, Mr. Wallace M. Alexander, Mr. George H. Sokolsky, Mr. Quincy Wright, Mr. Carl Alsberg, and Mr. Charles P. Howland.

The American Council has also announced receipt of a telegram from Dr. Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, saying that, despite reports that the conference would not take place, she and Prof. Harold Quigley, of the University of Minnesota, and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Case were continuing their journey to China.

Employment Gain In Several Lines

A slight increase in Massachusetts employment during August is reported in a United States Department of Labor statement just issued by Mr. Walter C. Conroy, State Director.

Although a large surplus of practically all classes of labor was still available, many shoe factories, leather tanneries and several factories manufacturing men's clothing were reported fairly active. Gains were also registered in the shipbuilding industry, building trades and in agriculture. A marked upward trend was noted in confectionary production, and a further advance is expected in the next 30 days.

At the same time little change was noted in national industrial employment as compared with July. However, harvesting offered employment to a number of persons, and cotton pickers in the South and sugar-beet field labor in the mountain region were in demand. Highway construction and building trades offered more employment. Curtailed operating schedules obtained in several major industries, and many factories worked with curtailed forces engaged.

NEW LINERS NAMED ACADIA, SAINT JOHN

The directors of the Eastern Steamship Lines have decided upon names for the two vessels which are to be launched from a Newport News shipyard early next year, it was announced today. The liner which will carry passengers between Boston and St. John, N. B., will be named Saint John, and the vessel which will ply between New York and Yarmouth, N. S., will be called the Acadia.

The port of St. John has been served by vessels of the old International Line, now a part of the Eastern Lines, for more than a century. The name Acadia was decided upon in recognition of the "sturdy, progressive people who founded the land of the Acadians, and Saint John was selected for the other vessel as a tribute to that thriving city which will be the Canadian terminal of the new vessel," the report said.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 p. m.—Minstrels: concert orchestra.
8:30 Babe's Round Table.
8:00 "Captain Baller's Crew."
8:30 Old Painter; announcements; news; barometer.
8:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 WEEI Organist.
7:10 Piano soloists.
7:15 "The Mixers," male quartet.
7:30 NBC, Miss Lee Morse, songs.
7:45 Quincy Oil Entertainers: Dorothy Daw, Larry Southwick, Fred Hughes, soloists; Hawaiian duo.
8:00 NBC, Campbell's Program.
8:15 Popular orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mobiloil Concert: Percy Grainger, concert pianist; Gladys Rice, soprano; male chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart's "Old Counselor"; concert orchestra; Charles Couchman, speaker.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour: Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; Cameo Trio, female voices; orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
10:30 NBC, Irvin S. Cobb, speaker: Countess Albani, soprano; string dance orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Chats With Peggy Winthrop."
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:40 "Pipe Dreams"; organ.
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; sports; temperature.
6:02 Talk, Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles.
6:16 Penta Tango Troubadors.
6:30 WBZ Rocket Club.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Wolverine Serenaders; piano duo.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not" Ripley.
8:00 Sapolin Speedsters.
8:15 NBC, Guy Robertson, baritone; Leonard Joy's Orchestra.
8:30 Ginger Boys: male trio.
8:45 Down on the Farm.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: "Red-Headed League."
9:30 NBC, Marcella Shields; Walter Scanlon; Billy Murray.
10:00 Spiritual Singers.
10:15 Male quartet.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Moment Musicale.
5:05 Organ and soloist.
5:10 Ted and His Gang.
5:30 "Musical Cameo": Edward Jardon, tenor; orchestra.
5:45 Mello Glo Melodists: readings; orchestra.
6:00 Popular duo and soloists.
6:15 "Sweet and Low": Helen Barr, soprano.
6:30 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Linit Orchestra; Ann Greenway, mezzo-soprano; Frank Parker, tenor.
7:30 CBS, Miller and Lyles, Negro comedy team.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organist; Wheatles Quartet.
9:30 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
10:00 CBS, Audrey Marsh, soprano; male quartet; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, "Cafe Budapesth": gypsy orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Stanley Schultz.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's broadcast.
5:45 Musical program.
6:00 "Old Fogey's Sunshine."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Evening Musicale."
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 "Etchings in Music."
8:00 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:15 Time announcement.
8:30 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
8:45 CBS, "The Jolly Jugglers."
9:00 CBS, "Going to Press": Washington Conference."
8:15 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, The Bon Bons.
8:45 News flashes.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:30 Voice and piano.
7:45 "A Current Political Review."
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice, violin and piano.
8:30 Yankee Network Drama.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, "Street Singer": voice and accordion.
11:15 CBS, "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, First game World Series, Philadelphia Athletics-St. Louis Cardinals, Graham McNamee, announcer.
4:45 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Dedication of Pershing Hall and Herrick Memorial Room, from Paris.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in Person.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
2:00 p. m.—Same as WEEI.
4:45 p. m.—The Serenaders.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Copeland-Ceresota Program.
10:45 a. m.—The Song Shop: organ and soloists.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Helps for Feeders.
1:15 p. m.—Chemical Society lecture.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, First game World Series, St. Louis Cardinals-Philadelphia Athletics, Ted Husing, announcer.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; farm flashes.
12:30 p. m.—Parker Music Masters.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy-Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news flashes.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console

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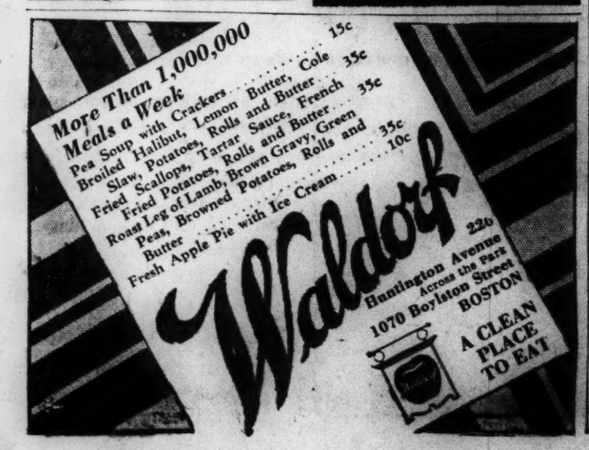
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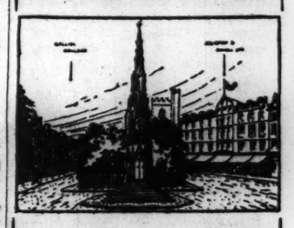
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Communism Loses Ground In France and Is Declared Weak in Southern Europe

French Prosperity and Police Keep 'Red' Influence Down—Some Gains Among Spanish Intellectuals, but Lags in Portugal and Belgium

WHAT COMMUNISM IS DOING TO THE WORLD
Third of fifteen articles

Western Europe

In France, Belgium and Portugal, Communism is of no great significance and never has been, according to the investigations of representatives of The Christian Science Monitor.

In Spain, on the other hand, the Syndicalists who hold a sort of Communist doctrine, without being Communist, are very powerful.

With a membership variously estimated at from 1,000,000 to 600,000, they are a serious menace to established government. But they are stated to be without constructive leadership.

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Communism is fighting a rear guard action in France. The relative prosperity of the country has made it a poor hunting ground for subversive doctrines, and the Government has suppressed any attempt at fomenting insurrection with a firm hand.

In Paris, on those days when Communists throughout the world are expected to stage violent demonstrations, the police on special duty are sometimes equal in number to the agitators.

The Communist Party has 11 members, out of a total of 608, in the Chamber of Deputies, and none in the Senate. Most of them are elected from the industrial suburbs of Paris. They succeeded in polling 1,064,000 votes or 11 per cent of the ballots cast, at the Parliamentary elections in 1928. It is regarded as doubtful whether they could do as well today, since some of their supporters have shown a tendency to join the Socialists, who are a real power in the political life of the country, while the Communists alone can accomplish little except occasionally to obstruct legislation.

Although the nucleus of the party are the "red" deputies from the factory districts of Paris, the group also contains a number of malcontents who have joined it merely because it is par excellence the party of protest.

One seemingly incongruous element consists of agriculturalists in the south of France, some of whom are actually small landholders, but who find the Socialists not sufficiently keen for an agrarian revolution.

The leaders of the party are Frenchmen, but they are in close touch with Moscow, and the party organ L'Humanité, daily sings the praises of the Soviet régime, while the Socialist organ Le Populaire, depicts it as little short of an inferno.

Communism has not been a serious problem in France since those difficult years immediately following the World War. In 1924 the party elected 16 deputies from the department of the Seine and three from the department of Seine-et-Oise. But the vigorous action of Poincaré in 1926, which stabilized the currency and started France on the up-grade economically, deprived them of a large proportion of their following. In 1928 they were able to elect only eight of their members from the department of the Seine, while in the Seine-et-Oise all their candidates were defeated.

The recent pardon of the two Communist deputies, one of whom was imprisoned for having led a mutiny in the fleet in 1922 and the other sentenced for spreading sedition in the army, cannot be interpreted as indicating any increase in the party's popularity.

Many deputies leave the Chamber when the party spokesman, M. Marcel Cachin, speaks from the tribune. Parliament's leniency in this instance indicates rather a conviction that the Communists are not strong enough to do any serious damage.

Recently some alteration in the Communist policy has been apparent. The party's program of inciting workers to direct action and organizing popular demonstrations on every possible occasion has not been a success. French workingmen have refused to swallow Communist doctrines unquestioningly. The Socialists have gained votes and seats in Parliament at the expense of the Communists.

Seeing themselves steadily losing ground by their violent opposition to the Socialists, the Communists have apparently decided it is wiser to make a common cause with the Socialists against "capitalism." Communist Party leaders have assured Socialist chiefs they will coöperate in obtaining the election of a Socialist candidate where it is obviously impossible to elect the Communist in office. This change in policy has certainly been made with the consent, and possibly at the instigation, of Moscow.

But Socialists are extremely cautious in accepting the Communist overtures. Apparently the Socialists realize they may lose more votes by antagonizing their more moderate members than they could gain by making common cause with Communists.

Intellectuals in Spain Appear to Be Receptive To Communist Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Communism appears to be making some headway among the intellectual classes in Spain. But it is still numerically very weak and was unable to secure the election of a single one of its 30 candidates at the recent elections. The largest number of votes given to a Communist was 2500.

Syndicalism, however, which differs from Communism mainly in eschewing all political action, is exceedingly powerful, particularly in Catalonia, where it supports the Separatist movement. Its exact strength is difficult to estimate, but the Sindicato Unico asserts it has 1,000,000 members. This is probably an exaggeration. Even so, its numbers must constitute a formidable challenge to the Socialists, whose affiliated members do not total more than 400,000. Indeed, if the Sindicato Unico were sufficiently ably led it must threaten the very existence of the Government.

The Syndicalists hold that the workers weaken their position by acknowledging authority of any kind. Authority implies discipline, whereas only anarchy can bring within reach of the workers the control of industry and agriculture at which the Sindicato aims. It is not clear what would be done if the program were successful and the state overthrown. Their most active leader, Angel Pestaña, said recently at Valencia:

"We must strive to achieve communistic freedom which implies a doctrine representing a more humane sense of living and universal brotherhood."

Yet he has repeatedly declared that the Spanish workers are not ready for commuuistic ideas and that Syndicalism itself is "like a loaded rifle in the hands of children."

There is no doubt that the mass of Spaniards, the more enlightened workers included, are strongly opposed to Syndicalism. That is why the Republican Government has recently dared to take stern measures of repression against Syndicalist riots at Seville and elsewhere. Indeed the Republican Government has gone much further than Primo de Rivera in repressing agitation on the part of the extreme Left.

How far Communism proper derives strength from the ranks of the Syndicalists is a moot point. But in any case the Communists themselves are split into several factions. Since the coming of the Republic they have been active in Andalusia, where poor harvests, low wages and unemployment have paved the way for the demand that the land should be handed over to the peasants.

The Spanish Communists are naturally in close touch with Moscow and one of the leaders, Señor Andres Nin of Barcelona, lived in Russia many years and was one of Trotzky's chief lieutenants.

On the whole, however, the Spaniards are nationalistic even in their Communism and resent any attempt at dictation from the Third Internationale. Stories of large sums of money having been furnished by Moscow for propaganda purposes are heavily discounted in the best informed circles.

Socialists in Belgium Keep Communists From Attaining Much Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Communism does not exert a wide influence in Belgium. The Socialist Party is strongly organized and offers the working class, through syndicates and coöperative societies, so many material advantages that the proletariat is not tempted to turn to Communism.

The economic crisis is not yet so acute in Belgium as to drive the working class into the arms of the extremists. The Socialist Party, however, counts among its members certain extremist elements. It has not excluded them, because it believes it can control them better by retaining them in the party, where their influence is slight.

The parliamentary importance of the Communist Party is insignificant. The present Chamber, elected two years ago, numbers 187 deputies. There is only one Communist among them. In the previous Chamber there were two. The Communists, who are divided into Leninists and Stalinists, have therefore lost a seat in the Chamber. In the Senate they are unrepresented.

For 18 months the Communist Party had a daily newspaper which was subsidized by Moscow. But it made little progress and for the last year it has only appeared once a week. Its circulation is unimportant compared to that of the Socialist daily papers.

The Belgian Communists do not resort to violence. They arrange few meetings and content themselves most frequently with interrupting at meetings organized by Socialists.

Communism in Portugal Makes Little Headway And Party Is Under Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Barreiro and Moscow, Lenine once said, "are the two most communistically inclined cities in Europe."

That was in 1910. Twenty-one years later, Moscow is, who knows, perhaps less communistic than it was then. And Barreiro—which is just across the river Tagus from the Portuguese capital—Barreiro is without doubt still one of the most communistic places in Portugal.

This, however, is not necessarily saying very much. For it is estimated that there are only about 2000 Communists in Portugal today. So far as can be seen on the surface the movement never has had any great significance here, although "red" agents are reputed to have been trying to sow seeds of disaffection in the country and the Government recently announced the arrest on the Spanish border of a number of Communists of various nationalities who were fleeing from Spain. Some of those seized were alleged to be carrying Russian money.

Three years ago the dictatorship ordered the dissolution of the Communist Party. Communists are forbidden to hold meetings or stage demonstrations of any kind. But even before the dictatorship, Communism was not powerful enough to be represented in Parliament.

Economic distress has recently been rife, especially in the great agricultural province of Alemtejo. There have been a number of destructive fires and much property has been destroyed. Anonymous threats of further damage have been received by the landowners.

It is widely believed that Communist agents have fanned the embers of unrest among the illiterate peasants of this area. But the trouble is not at present widespread and it is thought that any capital the "reds" may be able to make of the situation will not produce a lasting effect.

News of Freemasonry

IN THE northeast corner of a rapidly rising structure in Fort Worth, Texas, Most Worshipful James W. McClendon, Grand Master of Masons in that State, last Saturday set a cubical stone. On its face it bears the names of the 10 contributing bodies that have brought to realization the desire of Fort Worth Masons for a modern temple. In accordance with Texas Masonic law, the corner stone was placed before the wall was laid at that corner. But the steel framework of the building to a height of 90 feet has been completed, some stone has been laid and one entire floor covered with concrete. The temple will be ready for occupancy next May. The Grand Master, who is also Chief Justice of the Court of appeals of Austin, was accompanied in the corner stone laying ceremony by heads of Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Commandery as well as Past Grand Masters.

* * *

Summoning Illinois Masters and Wardens to the ninety-second annual Grand Lodge meeting, Oct. 13, 14 and 15, Most Worshipful Edward C. Mullen, Grand Master, describes an entertainment program which includes an address of welcome by Brother Anton J. Cermak, Mayor of Chicago. A clause in the notice, somewhat surprising, perhaps, to brothers in jurisdictions having different practices, reads: "Unless excused by the Grand Master, representatives must be present and remain during each session in order to draw mileage and per diem."

* * *

Anticipating the dedication on May 12, 1932, of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, Va., the culminating event of the 200th anniversary of the "Father of his Country," many lodges are preparing observances of their own as part of the season's program. Valuable assistance is provided for such effort in a volume just off the press by Brother J. Hugo Tatsch. Following somewhat the same method pursued in his Freemasonry in the Thirteen Colonies, in sifting the authentic from the mythical, Brother Tatsch gives chapter and verse for "Facts About George Washington as a Freemason," as the new book is called. Details of Washington's age at initiation, passing and raising, absence of proof that he ever received other degrees, and excerpts from his Masonic correspondence are presented and discussed. An item but recently unearthed by the author in the Library of Congress relates to a parchment bearing a "Sentiment Masonic" addressed to "His Exc. Geo. Washington, Pres. U. S." by Tho. Farrington, Roxbury Mass., Jan. 23, 1797. Brother Farrington was secretary of St. John's Grand Lodge from March to December, 1792. Another fact probably not generally known to the members of the craft is that Washington's first biographer was a Mason. The Rev. Mason Locke ("Parson") Weems, promulgator of the much derided cherry tree story, was a member of Dumfries (Va.) Lodge No. 50, which surrendered its charter in 1846. Washington portraits, monuments, aprons etc., are fully described. Masonic speakers who might be tempted to retell the story that Washington was made "General Grand Master" of Masons in the United States will find in this book ample refutation of such an assertion. Lodges preparing memorial programs are assured of prolific source material in this volume. It is published by the Macoy Company of New York. It is also noted that programs for anniversary observances may be obtained from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission at Washington

* * *

Epitomizing 140 years of activity, a pageant in eight episodes will be presented tonight in Cincinnati Masonic Temple by N. C. Harmony Lodge, No. 2. The cast of thirty characters will be costumed in the periods represented, dating back to the time of organization. The lodge received its original charter from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Sept. 8, 1791. It was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1809.

* * *

A bronze monument to the "founder of Masonry in Nova Scotia" has recently been dedicated in Halifax. It depicts Edward Cornwallis, also reckoned as the founder of Halifax, known up to 1749 as Chebucto Harbor. He was appointed first master of the lodge there in a warrant issued in 1750 by Maj. Erasmus James Phillips who, according to Sir Alfred Robbins, "had been made a Mason under (Henry) Price's auspices in Boston," and by him appointed Deputy Provincial Master. This lodge after various consolidations became known as St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1. It is said to be the oldest in the British Empire outside the British Isles.

* * *

Readers of Masonic literature who have missed the visits of the Builder now for more than a year, will be interested in a message sent out to the brethern by R. J. Meekren, editor at the time of suspension of publication. It is a source of regret to him as to others that there now seems little probability that the magazine will be revived. As Brother Meekren says the Builder was a "specialist organ and could not be expected to have a wide popular appeal. To have popularized it would have been so to change its character that it would no longer have filled the purpose for which it was founded."

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Gen. Smuts Links Physics With Metaphysics in Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

such speed that it doubles in size every 14,000,000 years. Another interpretation would be, he added, that while the universe retains its size "we and all material bodies shrink uniformly."

According to Sir Arthur Eddington, the theory of an expanding universe is "in some respects so preposterous that we naturally hesitate before committing ourselves to it." But by calculating the wave equation for an electron, he declared, "I believe we can predict the actual rate of expansion.' But if the theories are right, he continued, it looks as if the astronomical time scale "will have to be cut by about 99 per cent." Cuts today are in fashion, he said, and "this one is causing concern in the department affected—the department of stellar evolution."

Dr. Millikan, speaking on theorists, said that plentiful as they always have been, particularly in astronomy, "not one ever predicted the cosmic rays or even dreamed of their existence."

New Triumph Is Laid To Faraday by Savants

Important facts coming to light during the meetings of the British Association included the disclosure that Michael Faraday was a metallurgical investigator of outstanding ability, as well as a pioneer in electricity, and that only the lack of demand for steel alloys in industry made him abandon these researches.

A plea for closer study of African natives with a view to helping their political and cultural development along lines more congenial to the tribesmen was made by Lord Lugard, a former governor of Nigeria, while in the trade discussions, which acquired additional interest in view of the present critical state of world trade, the value of the trade barometer and of trade forecasting systems was submitted to severe criticism.

In the botanical section a warning was issued that soft woods, used at the present rate, would show a world shortage within 40 years, and that quick-growing exotic trees should be planted to make up the deficiency.

Michael Faraday, whose centenary has just been celebrated, was described as "the pioneer of alloy steels,' as well as the great pioneer of electricity, by Sir Robert Hadfield, prominent metallurgist, at the British Association meeting here.

Sir Robert said that Faraday had made and examined alloys of steel with at least 16 different elements as well as four special compounds. Some of these were used to make cutlery, razors, fenders and other commercial articles. It was only the absence of any urgent demand for steel alloys in industry that made him abandon these researches in favor of his electrical investigations, Sir Robert declared.

Faraday was much handicapped by the primitive nature of the apparatus at his disposal, Sir Robert said. He was able to melt pure iron and to make alloys of platinum and steel. But he often reached such temperatures that even his best crucibles softened and broke down.

Wind Tunnel to Test Airplane Spin Devised

A wind tunnel in which the air flowers vertically upward instead of horizontally is in course of construction for the experimental needs of the Royal Air Force, it was stated by Mr. R. McKinnon Wood, a technical officer in the R. A. F.

This tunnel would be used to investigate the motion known as "a spin," from which pilots are sometimes unable to effect recovery to normal flight, Mr. McKinnon Wood said. The model would not be fixed to balances as in other experimental wind tunnels, but would be in free flight. It would be mounted on a vertical-axis bearing which the wind would cause to rotate and ultimately to rise in a free spin. As the upcurrent would annul the descent of the spinning aircraft, it would thus be possible to observe spins of indefinite duration at close hand.

A large air "tunnel" with a windstream having a diameter of 24 feet is also being erected at Farnborough. This "tunnel" is not bounded by four walls, but is just a stream of air flowing across the test chamber. Here a speed of 120 miles an hour will be possible. This tunnel is to be used for testing not only large scale models but actual aircraft.

Religion Held Essential To Education Advance

The fundamental place of religion must be regarded as an essential preliminary to any further educational advance, declared Sir Charles Grant Robertson, vice-chancellor of Birmingham University, in an address before the educational science section of the meeting.

Sir Charles maintained that a social revolution is largely reshaping the British Commonwealth, as a consequence of educational progress. Education has extended the scale of social values, and has increasingly intensified in millions of recruits the power to devise and the desire to will the means of action.

He believed that the aid which the present-day educational system can give to this complicated social and economic transformation is being limited owing to the fact that educationists have refused to solve the problem of religious instruction, and to allocate to institutional religion its harmonious place in the task of training for life.

He also believed that in future education, human activities will have to be regarded socially and economically in proportion to the degree of trained intelligence and revealed aptitude that they require for their discharge.

Plan to Link Worker's And Employer's Interest

Mr. H. Dubreuil, discussing the best means of obtaining the "unreserved collaboration of work people in production," said that optimum output would only be forthcoming when the worker can identify the success of the business as a whole with his own personal profit. As most men have short views, he added, ordinary profit-sharing in large concerns fails to achieve its object.

Processes of devolution should not be confined to the management, but should be continued until the units of the labor force are so scaled down that the ordinary workman can identify the efficiency of his own department or "shop" with his own personal reward.

The fault of "incentive systems" designed to spur men on to work, "including those very complicated methods often styled 'scientific,'" is that they attempt to imprison human personality within a mechanized structure designed to obtain labor by force," Mr. Dubreuil declared.

In his opinion, the only effective method will appeal to "those natural forces which urge men from within to all forms of spontaneous activity." The solution, he added, can never be found in any system based on external pressure.

New Way to Aid Natives In Africa Is Proposed

The establishment of central advisory native councils in Africa was urged at a joint meeting of the geographical and anthropological sections of the association by Lord Lugard, formerly Governor of Nigeria and now British representative on the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Lord Lugard said there are two schools of thought in regard to the administration of native races. The first seeks to assimilate them to European standards. The second system, known as "indirect rule," aims at building on African foundations and gradually improving them. This involves, Lord Lugard said, a close study of native tradition and custom on the one hand, and on the other the instruction of native rulers in civic responsibility, the delegation of authority and the control of public funds.

This system had been criticized, Lord Lugard added, but in his view it compares favorably with its alternative.

He advocated research regarding native institutions and the adaptation of African methods of government. The advent of Europeans into the interior of the continent has resulted in the disintegration of the old tribal life and native society. Tribal wars and slave raiding have been abolished, thus enabling the native to travel freely. In particular, the conception of individual as opposed to communal responsibility had been introduced.

The effect of contact between natives and the white settlers in East Africa should be carefully studied, Lord Lugard said, particularly in regard to the problem of the different systems of political development of the two races. It is also necessary, he believes, for missionaries and educational authorities to see how far it is possible to adapt religious teaching to African conceptions of religious matters.

Trade Barometer Plan Decried by Statistician

The trade barometer "is still a very defective method of assessing trade tendencies," according to Mr. H. Quigley, British economist and statistician, speaking at the discussion on the utility of trade barometers.

The trade cycle is not a natural, scientifically determinable phenomenon, Mr. Quigley went on. It is "subject to psychological, political, and even ethical influences which cannot be assessed."

The main use of a trade barometer in these circumstances, said Mr. Quigley, is to permit some form of short-term budgetary control. It may also be used to control or guide marketing and production policies "within very narrow time limits."

Examination of the results obtained by American forecasting agencies, with reference to the trade crises since the end of the war, he declared, serves to show that reliance on the trade barometer would be productive of almost as much error as a complete lack of confidence in it.

Exotic Trees as Remedy For Soft Wood Shortage

Quick-growing exotic trees that can be acclimatized in Britain must be found to counteract a world famine of soft timber which is expected within 40 years, according to Prof. T. G. Hill, an international authority on forestation.

Speaking on "The Advancement of Botany in the Past 100 Years" before the botany section of the association, Professor Hill declared that unless afforestation was undertaken on a large scale, such a famine was inevitable.

Afforestation, he said, required the closest cooperation between the botanist and the forester. Britain could never supply its own needs at the present rate of consumption unless new fast-growing trees were added. He recommended experiments with the Eucalyptus Globosus, which he thought might be acclimatised here. The present gross overproduction in essential commodities such as wheat, sugar and rubber was partly a result of research in botany, he said. This problem should be attacked by more research, for it was in times of economic depression that research was most essential, he asserted.

Substitute products and new uses for present products must also be sought, he said, British railway companies were now experimenting with steel sleepers, but the paper manufacturers who consumed many squire miles of forest annually had not moved much to discover a substitute.

Hot Wire Valve Held Boon to Physicist

Modern physics, Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson declared, in his presidential address to the mathematical and physics section, is concentrating on the study of individual atoms and electrons and not merely large crowds of these particles. For this, it is essential that one atom be not hit by another while under observation. In ordinary atmospheric pressure more than 10,000 collisons occur in a centimeter. Consequently, a very high vacuum is required. The need for a high vacuum for hot wire valves and eletctric lamps made its production a matter of commercial importance, with the result that the physicist now has at his command exceedingly powerful pumps.

The hot wire valve is a great boon to the physicist, Professor Thomson said. There is a vivid contrast between "the difficulty we had 40 years ago in detecting electrical waves, even when the source was only a few yards distant and the ease with which modern methods using hot wire valves detect waves which have traveled thousands of miles"

Steam Holding Its Own In Fight With Motor

The steam engine is still holding its own in the long fight with the internal combustion engine, according to Sir Alfred Ewing, eminent British enquirer, who read a paper on power in engineering section of the meeting.

Sir Alfred's paper was the outcome of a prediction voiced in 1881 by a noted engineer, Sir Frederick Bramwell, in which he stated that by 1931 the steam engine would be almost out of the picture. Sir Frederick left a sum of money to be given to some one who would use his prediction as a "sort of text" at the association's centenary meeting this year.

"You do not need to be told," Sir Alfred said, "that the prediction has, in great measure, failed to come true. The use of steam has immensely developed both on land and sea." Though the merchant fleets of the nations are increasingly turning to internal-combustion engines, "none of the greatest and fastest ships are motor-driven." In navies, "there is a practical monopoly on the part of steam except, of course, in submarines." The great power stations are "equipped with large turbines and coal-fired boilers, using steam of high pressure and high super-heat. No more trustworthy and economical prime mover is available than Charles Parsons' steam windmill," he declared. In railway traction, too, "the supremacy of steam is maintained."

Electrification of railroads will only mean, Sir Alfred added, that "the prime-mover is still steam though acting at a central station—except of course in countries which have available reserves of hydraulic power."

Only for road motors is the internal combustion engine supreme, Sir Alfred declared.

Speakers Urge Reform In Patent System

Reform of the British patent system was urged by many speakers during a discussion on "patents and the protection of scientific discovery."

Mr. A. G. Bloxam, speaking from the inventor's angle, said that the search for a prior claim to the invention should be made before a provisional patent is granted. At present the search is not made until the complete specification is filed. The result is that an inventor often wastes a lot of money on an invention only to find in the end that his claim for a patent is inadmissible because someone else has got there before him.

Mr. Hubert Gill, of the chartered Institute of Patent Agents, deplored the waste of time and needless expense of patent litigation. This often causes hardship to inventors who are looking to obtain the reward of their labors through the grant of a patent monopoly.

Dr. H. S. Hatfield pointed out that the British patent law was the first of its kind and had been copied almost universally. It had been largely responsible for Great Britain's getting "a long start" in industry, he declared. Today, however, it "notoriously fails to secure to individual inventors a suitable reward." Indeed, they now find it almost impossible to obtain financial backing.

To remedy this, Dr. Hatfield proposed that an inventor should only be required to register his priority by an account of what he is doing. The grant of monopoly should be made, not to the inventor but to the manufacturer and should be secured to him absolutely during continuance of manufacture after due advertisement had given possible objectors time to appear.

Mr. Kenneth R. Swan, British barrister, urged the need of making provision for the conflicting claims of employer and employee in regard to patenting an invention. In particular, he said, the law should lay down who is entitled to the benefit of a patent when obtained.

No Relief in Silver 'Coin' Harvey Says

MONTE NE, Ark., Sept. 30 (AP)—Mr. W. H. (Coin) Harvey, free silver advocate and associate of Mr. William Jennings Bryan, said today "there will be no permanent relief for governments and the people of the world till men are in power who understand the science of money and the philosophy of civilization."

In a prepared statement, Mr. Harvey, recently nominated for the presidency by the Liberal Party, said "the breakdown of the gold standard was to be expected as forecast by us years ago.

"The remonetization of silver now will not bring relief, as the usurers have had laws enacted that have engulfed the world in debt for an amount equal to the fair cash value of all property in the world; and the voice of the auctioneer will continue to be heard around the world foreclosing on the property of the people and transferring the wealth of the world to the international money lenders.

"Remonetization of silver by all the governments in the world will temporarily help prices a little and give temporary relief to India and China, but it will only be temporary."

Virginia Receives Civil War Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A roll book of the Warren Ridemen, which was commanded by Capt. R. H. Simpson, during the period of the Civil War and was a unit of the army of northern Virginia, has been presented to the archives division of the Virginia state library here.

The yellowed old book, almost decayed, but commemorative of heroic days in the Valley of Virginia, was gladly received by Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, state librarian, who predicted that it will prove a valuable addition to the Confederate records owned by the State.

The book was presented to the State by Mr. Oswald L. Cole, member of the West Point, Va., bar.

Doctor McIlwaine stated that the receipt of the roll book will add a few more names to the list of Virginia troops in the Confederate army, which list, he hopes, may, in the course of time, be almost complete.

SERVICE STAR LEGION MEETS IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP)—United by the common bonds of sacrifice, women from every section of the country gathered here today for the national convention of the Service Star Legion.

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sizes 34-42
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in flesh and peach
GLOVE SILK . . . STREET FLOOR

THE HOME FORUM

"There Shall Be Wings"

AS CHILDREN, chin in hands on the hillside, we had dreamed of springing up to join those spread wings of skylark and curlew. And now men may fly! Today in the chill of the dawn, in the first goldening of the east, the hangar doors slide open, and, like some lovely ship standing out to sea, the poised thing skims the dew-weighted grasses and takes the air. Or with the shut of day a familiar drone is heard and, shadowlike among gathering shadows, the airplane leans and dives, planes effortlessly, and runs among the cowslips and speedwells as a wagtail runs. Most wonderful of all, it sails the trackless road by night, safe among the clouds, high hung with swallows sleeping on the wing, a little nearer surely to the morning star than the world so far below.

Wheels and roads have been the true story of old. Not because Nero sat upon the Imperial throne and Alfred built his little navy, not because kings met while nations trembled and battles were fought and treaties signed, not on account of these things have men joined hand in hand; but because roads were laid down along which, even to the furthest outposts, understanding and brotherhood were to flow. Behind the wagon of the pioneer grazed peaceful cattle and camp fires raised a light and a pillar of cloud, the symbol and center of home against which the wilderness surged in vain. Hard upon that difficult track came homestead and grain field, seedtime and harvest. Long ago beside green Severn Ostorius Scapula crossed with his legions and, among the crying of peewits and the soft sound of sheep on the hills, the long sonorous Latin periods mingled with the Celtic voices. The roads about Londinium and Camulodonum were established, and outflung ribbons led over the Cotswold hills.

And now there are other roads than those of earth, roads high and lifted up, unknowing mountain or river, morass or jungle, the wind's way and the gull's way; and, instead of wheels that creaked and rolled, wings are spread abroad in the high blue. Day long and night long, high over our busy ways, goes Pegasus in his might. Have we realized at all how truly time and space are being blotted out! We adjust a wire and from the Far East a voice is speaking, or music sounds from a western violin. Long hours or weeks of travel have been cut down to minutes, or to a few sunrises and then the homing sunset. Walls of limitation that once towered between world markets have fallen and, where the barriers have crumbled, beauty has arisen as a star. Swifter than the old roads could carry it, thought has sped to the world's end and beyond, with its everlasting message of good-will.

With what wonder would the travelers of old have gazed upon these airships in which today we pass between the stars and grasses. We picture them—camel-drivers with their silken bales, their spices and aloes and gold; sails of purple and russet and rose as the trireme comes to harbor with cargo of dates and oil, rare woods and ripened grain; the Emperor of the East upon some visit of state, with his elephants and white asses, his bearers and runners and guards; the Indian on his piebald pony silhouetted against the morning and evening sky; the covered wagon, oxen inspanned for a hazardous journeying; the stage-coach on the London Road with laughing and shouting, cracking of whips and plunging of horses, leaving the friendly inn to settle once more to its sleepy content and the yard dog stretched on the warm flags. What would all these have made of the great wings upon our morning air, these for whom as for us it was written so long ago: "A passage perilous maketh a port pleasant."

Yet perhaps even the airplane has made less stir in our own time than the locomotive made when the first railroad was laid down, linking village and city and hamlet and port, joining all their interests in a common interest, opening fresh markets, starting new centers; and the motor-car throbbed for the first time upon the high road, changing not only the face of the countryside but the very fabric of thought itself.

To look out from a fresh point of view, to hold fast by old fine ideals in a chaos of change, to criticize adequately new standards and lay aside privilege and preconception, to abide by true values while horizons widen—this has been the labor of nations and the way of accent for men ever since some forgotten forbear broke down the branches, turned aside the brambles and flattened the rough undergrowth, because his wife followed him and the baby stumbled beside her. Love and service, these have been the true road and the wheels and the wings.

The conquest of the air, with all that that involves mentally and morally, has always been a dream in men's hearts, a splendid spur. Young Icarus of legend bears it witness from the mists of antiquity, Hermes and Pegasus soar with him. Nowhere shall you read with swifter throb of delight than in Kingsley's "Heroes," when Perseus, girded by Pallas Athene, "thought of the renown before him and leaped into the empty air. And behold, instead of falling he floated, and stood, and ran along the sky." In the Middle Ages, when the Renaissance set men to freeing themselves from mental leading strings and the last fetters of feudalism, the dream of the mastery of the bird's way stirred the heart of Leonardo da Vinci. "There shall be wings," he cried, and littered his studio with modeled pinions and passionate sketches and plans. None may read his notebook unmoved, witness as it is of so much hope and faith, warm even now with courage that no defeat could weaken. "There shall be wings."

Perhaps it is because they have always been within our hearts, that they now soar in the air above us. Did not the Chaucerian Boethius say, six hundred years ago: "I have for sothe swifte fethers . . . when the thought therfore hath clothed itself in the fethers it surmounteth the hiughnesse of the grete air and seeth the clouds behind thir bak."

D. T.

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The Mohawk Trail

We're taking the Mohawk Trail again,
And oh, my heart's a-tune,
For there, against the dark'ning sky,
Serene and green, the Berkshires lie,
And my eyes are glad at the sight of them,
The sight of them in June.

The moon hangs low above the trail,
Like a wisp of silv'ry thread;
And in the valley far below,
The dear familiar homes we know,
And their little lights are friendly stars,
The stars by which we're led.

GWEN CASTLE

A Cape Cod Beach

It may have been on as lovely a day that Thoreau walked along this shore on his way to Highland Light, over seventy years ago. Since that time the shape of the beach must have changed greatly; indeed, it changes with every tide. Yet the essential aspects are the same now as then—the wide, sandy beach reaching on to a point ever beyond, the sandy cliff silhouetted against the far sky. The wind is still drawing circles in the sand with the tall beach grasses; plump sandlings still run with twinkling feet, searching for food at the water's edge.

This spot has as many aspects as have all places by the sea. There are days of wind and rain, when we wonder why we left home and came to a shore where every breeze becomes a wind and every wind a gale. For we are on top of the sand cliff, over a hundred feet above the beach, and we face a world of sea and sky while, behind the cottage, we look across green hills and round valleys of scrub oak and pine.

But when the winds stop blowing and the day is fine, we discover anew the beauties of the scene. There is so wide an expanse of sea and sand that the effect is one of mingled grandeur and simplicity. The absence of detail brings to light the beauty of little things which usually pass unnoticed—the varied particles which form the sands of the shore, the delicate coloring of small stones on the beach at low tide, the many grasses and ground coverings, the velvety tones of wood and hill.

But the best days of all are certai quiet September days. September by the sea might still be midsummer, if the day is warm, for there is not that sadness in the air which comes inland when the shadows lengthen and we can almost count on our fingers the days till the first frost. But here the beach goldenrod and pink thistle will bloom on for some time, for frost comes late near the sea. And even the sounds of the crickets suggest summer.

During these days the ocean is a clearer, lighter blue and the waves slip in quietly instead of with their usual thunder and roar. The sea is motionless, except where an invisible hand seems to be drawing a veil of deeper blue across its silken surface. The far horizon is a thin line against the sky; a passing fishing schooner or a tug with barges in tow seems friendly and near.

As the day advances, the coloring of the water grows ever a lovelier blue until the time of the evening meal on the porch overlooking the sea, when the blues soften and change slowly into sunset tones. We watch till the white sails grow dim and a light on the mast apes the first evening star. Then all the stars come out on either side of the Milky pathway. Very near and bright they seem, where there is nothing to obstruct one's view.

Problems of Early Musicians

Broadly speaking, it is time to multiply by two the years which are commonly supposed to have produced interesting and hearable music in the modern sense of the term. No doubt musical antiquaries may profitably go back two thousand years to the palmy days of the Greek theatre; but simple lovers of music for music's own sake will hardly find it worth their while to add more than two centuries to the two which have passed since Handel wrote his first operas and Bach his first cantatas. . . .

Readers who carry in their memories the general chronology of art will not be disposed to accept what has just been said without some further explanation. At first sight this drawing of the line at or about the beginning of the sixteenth century, must strike such readers as arbitrary. They know that, for generations before the fifteenth century drew to a close, music's sister arts were flourishing. They know that the master-builders of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries had poised the carven vaults of the Gothic cathedrals with so much feeling and skill and daring, that the architects of to-day cannot copy them, much less surpass them. They know that such painters as Memling, and the Van Eycks and Fra Angelico and Mantegna had lived . . . leaving behind them a hundred works at which we can still look with wonder and delight. Accordingly, they are haunted by the notion that a man with ears to hear ought to be able to find in the late Middle Ages and the early Renaissance great and beautiful music to keep company with the great and beautiful mediæval buildings and the great and beautiful Renaissance pictures.

A little reflection, however, will show that music is not on the same footing with the other arts. When a painter has a vision of beauty or a decorative impulse, he can express himself by arranging so many ounces of pigments on a yard of canvas, or on a panel of wood, or on a plastered wall. When an architect conceives some grand display of mass and form and light and shade, he can materialise his idea for posterity by shaping and joining so many tons of stone. But the musician's is a different case, . . .

Familiarity dulls curiosity. We are so thoroughly accustomed to the marvel that few of us recognize in a fine performance of a musical classic one of the greatest triumphs of mind over matter. In a big finale, when the full orchestra is playing at full speed, the band-parts contain some thousands of printed notes for each minute of the performance. As several melodies and rhythms may be going at once, and as the whole procession of sounds is lit and warmed by ever-shifting beams of instrumental colours, it is essential that each bandsman's doings should be prescribed for him down to a fraction of a second. Yet musical notation has been brought to such perfection that the works of composers . . . can be performed in almost complete accordance with their authors' intentions.

But this immense achievement of the Western intellect was not compassed in a day. It was consummated only after centuries of effort and after innumerable blunderings and wrong turnings. Only with the passing of the fifteenth century did the pioneers of modern music find firm ground whereon to build. They lagged behind the architects and the painters simply because they had a darker and more bewildering road to travel. — ERNEST OLDMEADOW, in "Great Musicians."

To a Late Bird Singing

Now I will never chide a bird
To wake from sleep with dreams undone,
Lend me your spill of morning-tunes
I'll flaunt my dream with any one.

With echoes through the livelong day—
But there are waiting trysts to keep;
Now when a bird will lift as high
Across the well from day to sleep,

Why may I not forsake his song
But listen as my pulses chime—
If cheerful birds at twilight sing
When shall I find my grieving time?

—ELEANOR O'ROURKE KOENIG, in "Two On An Old Pathway"

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Lambing Time in Navajo Land

THE lamb, lying with such endearing awkwardness in the arms of the wise Indian woman, is a small sprightly symbol of what life has brought to the Navajo for the past century and a half, after sheep were introduced into the country by the Spaniards. When the sound of war drums and the shouts of the hunting trail were mere echoes along the far horizon of time, the people began to follow the white flocks grazing over the high flung plateaus and narrow mountain gorges.

Grass was scarce in the arid land and, during the winter months, the mountains which held the water supply were drifted deep in snow, so that the sheep must be driven down into some valley. It was here that the family built their winter hogan of mud and unfinished logs, after the set pattern laid down by their ancestors. They were crowded places, lying close to the earth, the interiors dim with the smoke that was supposed to go out through a hole in the roof and seldom did. But always they faced the breathless glory which is the rising sun in that desert country.

In early summer, the sage turned green for a few brief weeks. Small flowers and the brilliant, odorless blossoms of the cactus bravely took possession of the mesas. Then the slow journey back to the pinon groves and deep canyons of the mountains was begun.

It was a journey accomplished in a long established order. First the man of the family rode in dignity on his best pony, and then came the flock of sheep driven by the women and children to the accompaniment of much yipping and tossing of small stones. The other ponies followed along in the rear loaded with blankets, a loom, cooking utensils, and, very likely, jewelry.

For the Navajo family had its individual privileges and duties all carefully laid out. To the man belonged the horses which he was always trading back and forth. He might grow a little corn, but trading was his chief delight. There was also the making of jewelry: bracelets, necklaces, belts, bridles, sometimes studded with turquoise, sometimes depending entirely upon design for their rough charm.

But the sheep belonged to the woman, and so she tended them. It was a source of pride with her to comb and spin the wool, to make the dyes for weaving the family blankets. This making of blankets was a kind of glorified duty. The family might depend upon them for warmth and protection, but this alone could not explain the endless pains which went into their fashioning. They were beauty which she had made. Into them went all the familiar things of the desert, the high riding clouds, the slender new moon, warriors, horses, the sun; or, as the Navajos have it, "Boy Chasing His Arrow Across the Sky."

In recent years the Navajo has increased his corn-growing and begun to plant peach trees, pursuits which tend toward more permanent homes and a settled way of living. But, if modern civilization is to appeal to the Navajo, it must offer only its best, for to them the making of a beautiful thing is of importance. It satisfies something in them and is bound up with their tribal beliefs. The man at his forge, the woman at her loom,

El Hijo Del Padre

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HOY día, lo mismo que en tiempos pasados, la voz de la Verdad está diciendo a la mentalidad humana receptiva, lo que Jesús proclamaba: "Venid, benditos de mi Padre, heredad el reino preparado para vosotros desde la fundación del mundo" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera). ¡Qué tierno y consolador es este mensaje celestial, y qué inspiración y aliento trae a aquellos que están luchando con los muchos y variados problemas de la experiencia humana! Todos pueden comprender llenos de alegría que este reino es el reino de la armonía perfecta, que ideas espirituales manifiestan las riquezas de la bondad de Dios, la plenitud de su amor, y que este reino no es meramente cosa que esperar en un mundo futuro, sino al alcance de todos aquí y ahora.

El buscador sincero de la Verdad aprende pronto las verdades fundamentales que la Ciencia Cristiana enseña, a saber, que Dios, el Espíritu, es el único creador, el Padre y la Madre del universo, y que el hombre real es la imagen de Dios. El hombre espiritual ha existido siempre en la Mente eterna, la Vida y el Amor, y es la personificación de todo lo que es puro y santo, porque el hombre los refleja. La Mente infinita, Dios, Padre-Madre, posee las cualidades de inteligencia, sabiduría, comprensión, compasión, ternura y justicia, y estas cualidades están reflejadas por el hombre, la imagen de Dios.

Para obtener un concepto perfecto del hijo es necesario obtener un concepto perfecto de Dios como Padre-Madre, y esto se logra por el entendimiento de Dios como Principio divino—invariable, absoluto, infinito—y como gobernando, sosteniendo, protejiendo cada idea divina constantemente y sin interrupción y proveyendo por ella. ¡Qué distinta es la concepción aceptada generalmente de que el hombre es el hijo de padres humanos, de los cuales ha heredado algunas características que tal vez sean amables y deseables al paso con otras muy opuestas. La suposición de enfermedades o debilidades hereditarias, a las cuales los mortales se creen sujetos y que erroneamente se llaman leyes, no es más que una ilusión, enteramente falsa. Veces innumerables esta ley supuesta se ha probado irreal,—se ha demostrado como nula y vana,—en la experiencia de estudiantes de la Ciencia Cristiana.

La creación de Dios, que es enteramente espiritual, está basada sobre el Principio divino, y la verdad relativa a ella es demostrable. Todo el error de las edades es incapaz de anular o invertir los hechos de la existencia. El sentido material, que no es más que lo contrahecho del sentido espiritual, atestigua distintamente; pero este testimonio es irreal y por lo tanto indigno de confianza, y se puede refutar.

Dios da a sus ideas, sus hijos y hijas, sólo aquello que El mismo posee, y está contemplando constantemente a su descendiente perfecto con aprobación. Está diciendo constantemente, "Este es mi Hijo amado, en el cual tomo contentamiento". No hay hijo no deseado, no hijo malquerido, y el Padre no encuentra en su semejanza nada condenable.

Siendo manifestación de la misma plenitud de Dios, el hombre también tiene que expresar plenitud en su ser, "la idea compuesta del Espíritu infinito," como Mrs. Eddy ha dicho en la página 591 de "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

A través de todo su corto ministerio en la tierra, Cristo Jesús demostró constantemente la idea divina de su calidad de hijo, probando por sus palabras lo mismo que por sus obras su inseparabilidad del Padre. Dijo: "Yo y el Padre una cosa somos," es decir, idénticos en cualidad; y nos es dicho que debíamos de tener la mentalidad que él tuvo. ¡Qué humilde y qué manso era nuestro Maestro bien amado! Dijo: "Yo soy entre vosotros como el que sirve", y lavó los pies de sus discípulos. Y sin embargo ¡qué obras tan poderosas llevó a cabo: enfermos pronunciados incurables fueron curados, y los muertos resucitados! Jesús dijo: "El que en mí cree, las obras que yo hago también el las hará", y "Estas señales seguirán á los que creyeren". ¡Qué alegría trajo a aquellos que le reconocían y le recibían. Para el Maestro no había obstáculos insuperables. Ni odio humano ni la tentación de adquirir poder terrenal le podían desviar de su camino. Era de una abnegación divina.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y la Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, seguía de cerca en los pasos del Cristo, explicando y demostrando esta relación entre hijo y padre. La verdad fué recibida con bienvenida en su pensamiento expectador, fué demostrada y luego dada a un mundo escéptico. Nadie puede comprender lo que le costó el hacer eso, pero como resultado de su labor paciente, aquellos que estaban escuchando y esperando, lo mismo que ella, "la voz pequeña y delicada" (según la Biblia inglesa) y siguiendo en el camino señalado, están aprendiendo a comprender y experimentar el bien que es la herencia de todo hijo del Padre.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Twilight Hour

'Tis a perfect hour.
From founts of dawn the fluent autumn day
Has rippled as a brook right pleasantly
Half-way to noon; but now with widening turn
Makes pause, in lucent meditation locked,
And rounds into a silver pool of morn,
Bottom'd with clover-fields. My heart just hears
Eight lingering strokes of some far village bell
That speak the hour so inward-voiced, meseems
Time's conscience has but whispered him eight hints
Of revolution. Reigns that mild surcease
That stills the middle of each rural morn—
When nimble noises that with sunrise ran
About the farms have sunk again to rest;
When Tom no more across the horse-lot calls
To sleepy Dick, nor Dick husk-voiced upbraids
The sway-back'd roan for stamping on his foot . . .
And, kitchenward, the rattling bucket plumps
Souse down the well, where quivering ducks quack loud
And Susan Cook is singing.

—From "Poems," by SIDNEY LANIER.

The Father's Son

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY, as of yore, the voice of Truth is saying to the receptive human consciousness, as Jesus proclaimed, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." How tender and comforting is this heaven-sent message, and what inspiration and courage it brings to those struggling with the many and varied problems of human experience! One and all may joyously realize that this kingdom is the kingdom of perfect harmony, that spiritual ideas manifest the riches of God's goodness, the wealth of His love; and that this kingdom is not one to be merely hoped for and reached in some future time, but that it is available to one and all here and now.

The earnest seeker after Truth soon learns, as basic facts which Christian Science teaches, that God, Spirit, is the only creator, the Father and Mother of the universe, and that the real man is the image of God. Spiritual man has always existed in eternal Mind, Life, and Love, and is the embodiment of all that is pure and holy, for man is the reflection thereof. Infinite Mind, God, the Father-Mother, possesses the qualities of intelligence, wisdom, understanding, compassion, tenderness, and justice; and these qualities are reflected by man, the likeness of God.

In order to obtain a perfect concept of the Son, it is necessary to obtain a perfect concept of the Father-Mother, and this is gained through the understanding of God as divine Principle—changeless, absolute, infinite—and as governing, sustaining, protecting, and providing for every divine idea constantly, without lapse.

How different is the commonly accepted belief that man is the offspring of human parents, from whom he has inherited some characteristics which may be lovely and desirable, and others which are the very opposite! The belief in hereditary disease or weakness, to which mortals believe themselves subject, and which is misnamed law, is nothing but an illusion, utterly false. Countless times this so-called law has been proved unreal—rendered null and void—in the experience of students of Christian Science.

God's creation, which is wholly spiritual, is based upon divine Principle, and the truth about it is demonstrable. Not all the error of the ages can overthrow or reverse the facts of being. Material sense, which is but the counterfeit of spiritual sense, testifies otherwise, but this testimony is unreal and therefore unreliable, and can be disproved.

God bestows upon His ideas, His sons and daughters, only that which He Himself possesses, and He is constantly regarding His perfect offspring with approbation; is constantly saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." There is no unwanted, no unloved son, and the Father finds in His likeness nothing to condemn.

Being the manifestation of God's own completeness, man also must be complete in being, even "the compound idea of infinite Spirit," as Mrs. Eddy has said on page 591 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Throughout his brief ministry on earth, Christ Jesus constantly demonstrated the divine idea of sonship, proving by his words and his works his inseparability from the Father. He said, "I and my Father are one," that is, one in quality; and we are told to have the mentality which he had. How humble and meek was our beloved Master! He said, "I am among you as he that serveth," and he washed his disciples' feet. Yet what mighty works he accomplished: so-called incurables were healed, and the dead raised! Jesus said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also;" and, "These signs shall follow them that believe." What rejoicing he brought to those who acknowledged and received him! To the Master there were no insurmountable obstacles. Neither human hatred nor the temptation to acquire worldly power could turn him from his path. He was divinely selfless.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, followed closely in the footsteps of the Christ, explaining and demonstrating sonship with the Father. The truth was joyfully welcomed into her waiting thought, was proved, and then given to an unbelieving world. No one can realize the cost to her of doing this; but as a result of her patient work those who are listening as she did for the "still small voice," and following in the way that is pointed out, are learning to realize and experience the good which is the heritage of every son of the Father.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Design for a Lacquer Tray

Below dull silver peak,
And skies
Gold-fringed with willow,
Water lies
Ringed with silver,
Where in reeds
A long-legged bird
Dips beak for seeds;
Across the foreground,
Chin to knees,
Three slant-eyed women
Harvest peas.

PHYLLIS B. MORDEN.

With Peary at the Pole

The first thing I did after awaking was to write these words in my diary: "The Pole at last. The prize of three centuries. My dream and goal for twenty years. Mine at last! I cannot bring myself to realize it. It seems all so simple and commonplace."

Everything was in readiness for an observation at 6 p. m., Columbia meridian time, in case the sky should clear, but at that hour it was, unfortunately, still overcast. But as there were indications that it would clear before long, two of the Eskimos and myself made ready a light sledge carrying only the instruments, a tin of pemmican, and one or two skins; and drawn by a double team of dogs, we pushed on an estimated distance of ten miles. While we traveled, the sky cleared, and at the end of the journey, I was able to get a satisfactory series of observations at Columbia meridian midnight. These observations indicated that our position was then beyond the Pole.

Nearly everything in the circumstances which then surrounded us seemed too strange to be thoroughly realized; but one of the strangest of those circumstances seemed to me to be the fact that, in a march of only a few hours, I had passed from the western to the eastern hemisphere and had verified my position at the summit of the world. It was hard to realise that, in the first miles of this brief march, we had been traveling due north, while, on the last few miles of the same march we had been traveling south, although we had all the time been traveling precisely in the same direction. It would be difficult to imagine a better illustration of the fact that most things are relative. Again, please consider the uncommon circumstances that, in order to return to our camp, it now became necessary to turn and go north again for a few miles, and then go directly south, all the time traveling in the same direction.

As we passed along the trail which none had ever seen before or would ever see again, certain reflections intruded themselves which, I think, may fairly be called unique. East, west, and north had disappeared for us. Only one direction remained and that was south. Every breeze which could be possibly blown upon us, no matter from what point of the horizon, must be a south wind. Where we were, one day and one night constituted a year, a hundred such days and nights constituted a century. Had we stood in that spot during the six months of the arctic winter night, we should have seen every star of the northern hemisphere circling the sky at the same distance from the horizon, with Polaris (the North Star) practically in the zenith. — ROBERT E. PEARY, in "The North Pole. Its Discovery in 1909."

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MARKET SHOWS VERY ERRATIC PRICE SWINGS

New Lows Recorded by Many Issues and Closing Tone Is Weak

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks closed heavy today, after an erratic and active session, marked by several quick reversals of trend. Rails, however, held.

Utilities were heavily sold in the afternoon, when many prominent shares made new lows. American Telephone's loss was about 3 points, and there were declines of around 2 in North American, Consolidated Gas, Allied Chemical and U. S. Steel preferred. Steel common, after rallying more than 2, sagged about a point net.

New York Central, Atchison, Chesapeake & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio gained a point or so.

Sales exceeded 3,000,000 shares.

Vague rumors in brokerage circles as to what the Interstate Commerce Commission may decide in the matter of the carriers' plea for higher freight rates were branded as mere guesswork in well-informed quarters in Wall Street, but there was an inclination to take a hopeful view of the prospect of relief for the railroads, now that arguments have been completed, and a decision is expected within a few weeks.

Trade Developments

The weekly iron and steel trade reviews were in disagreement as to the rate of output. Iron Age placed ingot output at 31 per cent of capacity, compared with 29 a week earlier, while Steel said that output has fallen to 29 per cent, from 32 a week ago.

Construction projects continue to bolster this basic industry, while other lines lag. Buying of railroad rails, which normally adds about 500,000 tons to order books of the two leading producers at this time of year, has been very slow, although the Chesapeake & Ohio has recently placed an order for 45,000 tons.

The report of the movement of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 19 showed a gain of nearly 75,000 cars from the preceding holiday week, but this was substantially less than the normal seasonal upturn.

Uneasiness over the European financial situation seemed to have subsided somewhat. One leading banker, who discussed the outlook informally, said that the Franco-German rapprochement and the beginning of outflow of gold from the United States were distinctly encouraging. He saw little real change in the domestic situation at this time, however.

Wall Street interest in short selling was greatly stimulated by announcement of one of the older stock exchange firms that it would no longer permit customers' stock to be loaned for the purpose of making short sales without specific information in each case. At any rate, professional short selling is said in brokerage circles to have been effectively checked for the moment by the strict surveillance of exchange officials.

The silver market was again reactionary, that metal losing ⅝ of a cent an ounce. Traders were interested in Simon Guggenheim's prediction of a rosy future for the metal, but in want of tangible developments were disinclined to the buying side.

Bonds Improve

Although the bond market fluctuated irregularly today, steadiness and even strength appeared in spots. Trading was much less active than yesterday.

Notable strength developed in German 5½s and 7s, French 7s and 7½s and Norwegian 6s of 1944. The recovery in the Franco-German issues may have reflected in part the visit of Premier Laval to Berlin. Some important financiers regard the rapprochement of the two countries as one favorable factor for world recovery.

Declines among domestic obligations were more numerous than the gains, but many of them were narrow. United States Government obligations were generally lower, however. The new Treasury 3s of 1951-55 continued active.

Relatively few bonds lost one point or more. Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978, Pennsylvania series D 4½s of 1970, Goodyear 5s, United States Rubber 5s and International Telephone debenture 5s were among this group. The last issue reflected heavy selling pressure.

However, moderate gains were scored by American Smelting 5s, Pacific Gas 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾, Delaware & Hudson 4s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978 and Atchison general 4s. Sales of the Atchison issue were heavy. An even larger number of bonds were steady.

A plan to solve the financial difficulties of Chicago has been presented to Governor Emmerson of Illinois. The plan prpovides for the issuance of $27,000,000 in bonds and the sale of $36,747,000 of tax anticipation warrants to banks.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.45⅛	.45⅝	.44⅝	.44⅞	— ⅛
December	.47¼	.48	.46⅞	.47⅜	— ⅛
March	50	.50½	.49⅝	.50⅛b	
Corn					
September	.37¼	.37½	.36	.36½	+1
December	.35¼	.35¾	.35	.35½	+ ⅛
March	.37¼	.37⅝	.36⅞	.37⅜	+ ¼
Oats					
September	.20	.20½	.20	.20	— ⅜
December	.21⅞	.22⅛	.21⅜	.21⅞	
May	.24⅜	.24¾	.24⅛	.24⅜	
Lard					
September	6.90b			7.00	b+.10
October	6.80	6.85	6.79	6.85	+.10
December	5.85	5.95	5.83	5.95	+.10

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.54⅛	.52½	.53⅜	+ ⅛
December	.55¼	.54	.54⅝	+ ⅛
May	.59¼	.58	.58⅝	+ ¼

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.37⅞	.37⅝	.37¾	+ ⅛
December	.40⅝	.39⅞	.40¼	+ ⅛
May	.44¾	.44⅛	.44½	+ ⅛

TOOKE BROS. LTD.

Tooke Brothers, Limited, omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred due at this time.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 30	Last Sept. 29
14¼	2¼	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	..
52	7	..	Abitibi pf	400	7½	7	7	..
38½	24½	1½	Abraham & Str	400	24⅝	24½	24½	..
23⅛	7½	1	Adams Express	4800	8½	7½	7⅝	8⅛
33½	22½	2	Adams Millis	700	26	26	26	26½
23½	11	1	Addressograph	300	11¼	11	11	..
11⅜	2	..	Advance Rumely	400	3	3	3	3⅛
109⅜	57¼	3	Air Reduction	14500	63⅛	57¼	58¼	62¾
10⅞	1¾	..	Airway Elec App	100	2	2	2	..
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	7400	13⅛	11½	12	12⅛
9	5	..	Albany PW Pap	400	6	5½	6	6
12¾	3¼	..	Alleghany Corp	7700	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	..
59⅛	8	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1000	10	9	10	10
55½	9⅛	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	9½	9½	9½	..
59	8½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	9⅝	8½	8½	9¾
46¼	24	.60	Alleghany Steel	110	26	25	25	25
182¾	82	6	Allied Chem	19100	86½	82	82	84¾
126	119½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	121	119¾	121	..
42¾	14½	2	Allis Chalmers	900	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	15¾
23	14	2	Amerada	2700	14½	14	14½	15
29¾	7	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	7¼	7	7	7¾
62¾	20	3	Am Bank Note	1400	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
17⅞	6¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
38	22¾	2.40	Am Brake S&F	600	23	22¾	22¾	23
124⅛	105	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105
129¾	75⅛	5	Am Can	27500	78¾	75⅛	75¾	76⅛
152⅛	138	7	Am Can pf	400	138⅛	138	138	..
38¾	9⅝	1	Am Car & Fdry	1400	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	10	40	40	40	47⅞
43¾	6½	..	Am Chain	400	7¼	7	7	7
88	50	7	Am Chain pf	700	52	50	50	53
48⅞	33¼	3	Am Chicle	400	33½	33¼	33⅛	33¼
21¼	6	..	Am Colortype	500	6⅛	6	6	..
14½	5⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	1500	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	6
16	3⅞	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
33⅛	9	..	Am European	700	10⅞	9⅛	9½	10
51¾	12¾	..	Am & For Pow	15600	14⅞	12¾	12⅞	13⅞
90	47	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	47	47	47	48
100	40¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	200	50¼	40¼	40¼	54
79½	25	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	27½	26⅞	27⅛	27¼
10⅞	5¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	..
8	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
31⅜	12	2	Am Ice	1600	12¼	12	12¼	12
26	6½	..	Am International	3000	7	6½	6½	6¾
30¾	9½	1	Am Locomotive	400	11	9½	10	11
84¾	64	7	Am Loco pf	300	65	64	64	..
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	300	2	2	2	2½
23¾	5	..	Am Metal	800	7¼	6¾	7	7
39⅞	4	..	Am Nat Gas pf	270	4⅛	4	4	..
57⅛	41¼	3	Am News	270	42½	41½	41½	42¼
64⅞	18½	1	Am Power & Lt	4300	20¼	18	18	19
102	71¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	73	71¼	71¼	..
85	58½	5	Am P&L pf sta	1500	62	61½	62	61½
21½	7¼	.60	Am Radiator	6700	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7⅞
150	112	7	Am Radiator pf	10	112	112	112	120
37⅜	11	..	Am Rolling Mill	4200	12	11	11⅛	11¾
12⅜	3⅛	..	Am Republics	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
66	30	5	Am Safety Razor	600	31	30	30	31⅜
9	2	..	Am Seating	100	2	2	2	2½
42	24	5	Am Shipbuilding	70	24	24	24	24
58½	19⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	6500	24⅞	22⅞	22⅞	24½
138½	99½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	600	103	100	103	100
4½	½	..	Am Solvents & C	400	⅝	½	½	⅝
11½	1	..	Am Solvents pf	600	2	1¼	1¼	..
31¼	8¾	1	Am Steel Fdries	400	9	8¾	8¾	9¼
48¼	37	2½	Am Stores	200	37¾	37½	37¾	37¾
60	40	5	Am Sugar Ref	1600	40½	40	40	40½
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	300	98	98	98	98⅞
201¾	130½	9	Am Tel & Tel	29800	135	130½	130⅝	134
110½	82	7	Am Type F pf	80	85	85	85	..
80¾	25¼	3	Am Wat W&E	2400	28¼	25¼	25¼	28¼
79	23	3	Am WW&E ct	3400	25	23	23	25
11¾	4¾	..	Am Woolen	1500	5¼	4¾	4¾	5½
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2300	24¼	22½	22½	24
4	¾	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	1	1	1	¾
8¾	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
43¼	15	..	Anaconda Cop	18600	15⅝	15	15	15⅝
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	15⅞	15	15	15⅞
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	400	9¼	9	9	9
102	95	7	Archer Dan pf	50	95½	95½	95½	95½
72	25	7	Armour Del pf	400	26	25	25	27
4½	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	2700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
2⅞	¾	..	Armour Ill B	800	¾	¾	¾	¾
47	7	..	Armour Ill pf	100	7	7	7	7½
9	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
28⅞	4	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
29⅝	10	2½	Asso Dry Goods	1600	11⅛	10	10	12⅛
203⅜	105	10	Atchison T &SF	3600	114	110½	110½	110½
108¼	96	5	Atchison pf	900	99	97	97	98¾
120	65	7	Atl Coast Line	400	65¾	65	65	66
23⅝	10⅛	1	Atl Refining	54900	11½	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛
54	24⅞	4	Atlas Powder	1300	26⅞	24⅞	24⅞	27⅛
49⅞	81½	6	Atlas Powder pf	160	82½	81½	81½	..
295½	95	4	Auburn Auto	13100	102¾	95	95¾	97
2¼	¾	..	Austin Nichols	100	¾	¾	¾	..
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	200	1	1	1	..
5	1⅝	..	Auto Sales pf	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
6⅛	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1900	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
			—B—					
27⅞	7⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1200	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
104½	49½	7	Baldwin Loco pf	10	50	50	50	51
87⅞	33⅛	4	Balt & Ohio	15100	36¾	33¾	35	33⅞
80½	50	4	Balt & Ohio pf	400	52¼	51	51	51¼
107	101¼	6½	Bamberger pf	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
69	26	6½	Barker Bros pf	70	29	26	26	29
14½	5	..	Barnsdall A	5900	5¾	5⅛	5½	5⅞
81	39⅞	4	Beatrice Cream	1400	41	39⅞	39⅞	40
111	96	7	Beatrice Cr pf	400	97	96	96	..
6⅞	1¾	..	Belding Hem	3400	6	5½	5⅝	5½
25½	14	1	Bendix Aviation	13400	16¼	14	14⅜	15
46¼	29	2	Best & Co	1300	28¾	28⅛	28½	29½
70⅜	28	2	Bethlehem Steel	1700	30	28	28⅜	29⅜
123⅞	87	7	Beth Steel pf	400	88	87	88⅛	..
29	8	1	Klaw Knox	400	11	10½	10¾	11
82½	63	7	Blumenthal pf	30	70	70	70	..
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	3400	24	22½	22⅝	23⅝
17¼	26	..	Booth Fish 1pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
76½	41	3	Borden	9100	43½	41	41	42⅞
30¾	11⅛	1	Borg Warner	1900	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	12¼
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	5800	9¼	9	9	9⅜
24½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	1200	10⅛	9	9⅛	10¼
69⅜	38¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	1500	39¼	38¼	37	37¼
94¼	74	6	Brooklyn MT pf	100	74	74	74	75
64¾	51¾	5	Brooklyn Q pf	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	..
129⅜	83	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	3900	89	83	83¼	87½
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	200	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	800	3	2¾	2⅞	3⅛
20⅞	5⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	7⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
114	86	7	Bucyrus E pf	20	86	86	86	..
34⅞	8	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
5⅝	2½	..	Budd Mfg	200	2¾	2½	2½	3
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	1900	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
23	4½	..	Bullard	700	5	4¼	4¼	5
15¾	5¼	.80	Bulova Watch	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
32¼	11¾	1	Burroughs Add	20000	14⅞	13¾	12¼	14¾
31	16⅞	2½	Bush Terminal	800	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
1¾	¾	..	Butte & Superior	500	¾	¾	¾	..
20⅝	6	..	Butterick	200	6	6	6	6½
69¾	15½	..	Byers	2300	17½	15¾	15¾	16⅞
			—C—					
53	14¾	2	Calif Packing	200	15⅛	15	15⅛	15¼
16⅝	7⅛	1	Campbell Wy&C	500	8	7½	7¾	..
43⅜	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	1100	24¼	23⅝	24	24¼
11⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	4¼	4	4	4⅛
45	15½	3	Canada Dry	1200	17¾	15½	15¾	17⅛
45⅜	14⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	10000	16	15	15	15⅝
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19¼
16	6	..	Capital Admin	400	6½	6	6¼	6½
131⅛	38⅛	..	Case Thresh	27800	39¾	38⅛	38⅛	39
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	10	73	73	73	73
52⅛	13⅜	3	Caterpillar Trac	1200	14½	13⅝	13¾	14½
4	1¾	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
16	4	..	Celanese Corp	100	6	6	6	6
14⅜	4	..	Celotex Co	300	4¼	4	4	..
37¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf	80	16	16	16	..
13¾	3	..	Celotex ct	30	3¼	3	3¼	3
25¾	16	1½	Central Aguirre	200	16¾	16½	16½	17¼
230	122	..	Central RR of NJ	500	125	122	122	..
90	50	7	Century Rib pf	10	60	60	60	..
30⅛	9⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	2200	16	14	14	14⅝
23¼	3¼	1	Checker Cab Mfg	1200	5	4⅝	5	5
54⅛	21	3	Chesapeake Corp	4100	23	22	22⅞	21½
46½	24½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3200	29⅞	28¼	29	28
7⅞	3⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
27½	15	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1300	17¾	16	16	16⅞
8⅞	2½	..	Chi Mil & StP	2200	3	2½	2½	3
15⅜	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	5½	5	5	5⅛
45½	15	4	Chi & N'western	1000	17	16	16½	15½
15⅛	4	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	4⅛	4	4	4½
35	14¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	15	14¾	15	15½
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1800	30	28½	29	29
90	44	6	Chi R I & P 6%	400	45½	45	45⅛	..
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	200	54¾	54½	54½	55
23	8	3	Chi Yellow Cab	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞
12¾	9½	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	9½	9½	9½	..
33¾	9⅞	..	Childs Company	400	10⅝	10	10	11½
25¾	12	1	Chrysler	37800	12⅞	12	12¼	12½
37⅜	27	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	1600	29⅛	29	29	29½
90	66⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	190	70	66⅛	66⅛	71
25	7	..	City Stores A	50	7	7	7	..
22⅞	11¾	1	Clark Equipment	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
170	99	7.50	Coca Cola	12100	105½	101	103¾	100½
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	900	51	51	51	51⅛
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	30½	28	30	31
17½	8	..	Collins & Aikman	500	9	8⅛	8⅛	8½
10¼	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	200	9	9	9	9
32¼	8¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅝
115	40	8	Colo F & I pf	10	40	40	40	..
45⅝	6⅞	2	Columbia Gas	30400	19⅞	16⅞	17½	19
109½	87¾	6	Columbia G pf A	700	88	88	88	87¾
111⅝	40	5	Columbian Carb	6000	43½	40	40	42
16⅜	3½	.56	Columbia Graph	400	4	3⅞	4	4
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	3900	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
35⅞	20	3	Comm Cred A	100	20	20	20	..
25½	18	2	Comm Cred pf B	200	19	18	18	..
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	2400	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	16½
90	75	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	900	77	75	75	78
21½	9⅞	1	Comm Solvents	8200	11½	10⅛	10¼	10½
12	4⅞	.40	Comwith & So	29200	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
100⅞	72⅞	6	Comwith &S 6pf	400	73⅞	72⅞	72⅞	74
34¼	25½	2	Conde Nast Pub	900	28	25½	26¾	29
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	2900	10½	9⅞	10	10½
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	1400	5¾	4⅞	5¾	5⅝
18⅞	9⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	1800	10	9½	9½	10
108⅛	66½	4	Consol Gas	29100	71⅞	66½	67	69¾
107	94¾	5	Consol Gas pf	700	97¼	94¾	94¾	99½
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	21	21	21	21
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	½
8½	2⅜	..	Container A	600	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
3	⅞	..	Container B	200	1	1	1	1
30	5½	..	Cont Baking A	1100	5¾	5½	5¾	6
3⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	1900	1	⅞	⅞	1
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	700	40	40	40	44
62¾	32¾	2½	Cont Can	6900	36⅝	32⅞	33	36⅝
16⅞	4¾	..	Cont Dia Fibre	600	5½	4¾	4¾	5⅜
51⅞	20	2.40	Cont Insurance	2900	22½	20	20	22
12	5	..	Cont Oil	2200	6¼	6	6	6½
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
12	1⅞	..	Cont Shares	1400	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1½
86⅞	41½	3	Corn Products	4500	43	41½	42¼	41¾
152½	136	7	Corn Prod pf	300	138¼	136	136	139
18	3¾	..	Coty	600	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	3¾
34½	20	2	Cream of Wheat	400	21⅛	21	21⅛	21
8¾	3½	..	Crosley Radio	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
38¼	18	2.40	Crown Cork & S	200	18⅛	18	18	18½
34¾	27	2.70	Crown Cork pf	600	27	27	27	27⅝
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerback	300	3	2⅝	2¾	3
68	41	..	Crown Cork W P	50	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	..
63	28¼	4	Crucible Steel	900	30½	28⅝	28⅝	30½
106	58	7	Crucible Steel pf	150	59	58	58	60
5⅝	2	..	Cuba Co	1200	2¼	2	2¼	2
5⅞	2⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1500	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅝
2⅝	½	..	Cuban Cane Pr	2800	⅝	½	⅝	½
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	500	36½	36	36	36
100	52½	4	Curtis Publishing	700	54½	52½	52½	55½
118⅝	100	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	100	100	100	..
5⅞	1⅝	..	Curtis-Wright	3200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
8½	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright A	800	2⅞	2½	2½	2¾
41	12½	..	Cutler Hammer	1000	13½	12¾	12¾	13¼
			—D—					
23	4¾	..	Davison Chem	900	5¼	4¾	4¾	5¼
157¼	96	9	Del & Hudson	4300	102¼	98½	98⅝	98⅛
102	29½	2	Del Lack & W	3800	36½	34¼	34¼	34
195	129⅜	8	Detroit Edison	600	132	130	131	130
23	12½	1	Diamond Match	2000	14½	12½	12½	14
28½	23	1½	Diamond M pf	1600	24	23	23	24½
13⅞	7¼	1	*Dome Mines	1400	8	7¼	7½	8
24	14¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	1400	15	14¼	15	15¼
21¼	11¾	1½	Douglas Air	600	12	11¾	11¾	12⅛
107	58¼	4	Du Pont de Nem	33800	62⅝	59¼	59¾	60¾
124¾	115	6	Du Pont deb	400	115⅛	115	115⅛	116
14¾	10	1	Duplan Silk	200	10	10	10	..
23	21	..	Durham Hos pf	40	21	21	21	..
			—E—					
13¾	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
185⅝	98⅛	5	Eastman Kodak	9100	103	98⅛	99⅛	99⅞
135	126¾	8	Eastman Kod pf	230	135	134	135	135
21⅛	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	1400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
11⅛	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	300	5⅛	5⅛	5½	..
69	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	800	54	54	54	54
74⅝	22¼	4	Elec Auto-Lite	6800	24½	22¼	23	24
110	98	7	Elec Auto-L pf	110	99	98	98	99
4½	1⅛	..	Elec Boat	700	1½	1½	1½	1¾
9⅞	2½	..	Elec & M Ind	1900	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½
60¾	21	1	Elec Pow & Lt	14600	22¾	21	21	22
108⅛	67	7	Elec Pow & Lt pf	700	70	67	70	73¼
98¼	62	6	El PW&L 6% pf	500	65¼	62	62	66½
66	30	4	Elec Stor Batt	1200	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33½
45⅝	30	3	Endicott Johnson	500	33	32	32	33
49	22	1.60	Engineers Pub S	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	23
91	60¼	5½	Enginrs PS5½pf	600	62	60¼	62	62½
35⅝	21¾	2½	Equitable Off Blg	1400	23½	21⅝	23½	24½
39¾	10¾	..	Erie RR	500	13⅞	12⅛	12⅛	13
45½	16½	4	Erie RR 1pf	500	17	17	17	17
12¾	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	400	4	3⅛	4	4
			—F—					
29⅝	5½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
6½	2½	..	Fashion Park	100	2½	2½	2½	..
27⅛	15½	.25	Fed Dept Stores	1200	15⅝	13	14	..
49⅞	30	1½	Fed Lt & Trac	100	29½	29½	29½	29¾
48	44	7	Fed M & S pf	100	50	50	50	..
7⅞	4	.40	Fed Motor Tr	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
15½	3	..	Fed Screw W	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
30	11	1.20	Fed Water Serv	500	12	11¼	11¼	11¾
56¼	25⅜	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	2400	25⅜	23½	23⅛	25⅛
104	85¼	6½	Filene's pf	100	99¼	99	99	..
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	900	15	15	15	15
66⅛	56	6	Firestone T&R pf	2000	58	55	55¾	58
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	1100	46½	44	44	45
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	400	⅜	¼	¼	¼
102½	96½	6	Florsheim S pf	20	98	98	98	98½
19¾	5	..	Follansee B	200	5	5	5	6⅜
44½	13	1	Foster-Wheeling	1000	13⅞	12⅜	12¾	13¼
32½	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	2300	19¾	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝
38⅜	9	2½	Fox Film A	2300	8⅝	7½	7½	8½
75	67	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
43¼	17	3	Freeport Texas	1400	18½	17	17½	18
			—G—					
6⅞	1½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
60	27½	3	Gamewell	60	25¼	25	25	..
2⅝	½	..	Gardner Motor	100	½	½	½	½
9⅞	2⅞	..	Gen Am Inv	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
88	61½	6	Gen Am In pf ww	300	59⅛	55½	55½	60⅛
93⅛	47½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	3500	45½	44⅝	45	44
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	3100	10½	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
25⅝	16½	2	Gen Baking	1700	16¼	15⅞	16	16½
104	98	8	Gen Baking pf	20	100⅛	100	100	103⅛
9⅞	4⅛	..	Gen Bronze	800	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
13	3¼	..	Gen Cable	100	4¼	3¾	3¾	4½
25⅛	7	..	Gen Cable A	200	8	7½	8	..
54¾	28⅞	1.60	Gen Electric	42500	29⅜	27¼	27⅜	28⅝
12½	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	11½	11¼	11½	11⅜
56	[illegible]	3	Gen Foods	15000	37⅛	34½	35	37½
8½	2⅞	.30	Gen Gas& E A	4100	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
76⅞	25	6	Gen G & E cv pf	400	25⅝	25	25½	25¼
90	39⅛	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	30	40	40	40	..
50	35	3	Gen Mills	1100	34½	33	33	34¾
48	23⅝	3	Gen Motors	86500	24½	23¼	23⅝	24
103⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	2300	90½	89	89⅝	89⅞
10¼	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	600	4⅛	3½	4	4
28	6⅝	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
31	13	2½	Gen Print Ink	100	13	12½	12½	14
96	47½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	90	46½	43½	43½	47
23	4⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	900	5⅝	5	5¼	5½
84⅛	32	5	Gen Ry Signal	500	30¼	29	29	30
9½	1⅜	..	Gen Realty	400	1½	1½	1½	1¼
74⅛	22⅛	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	1300	23	22⅛	22⅛	23
57⅜	25¼	3	Gen Refractories	2500	19¾	18	18	20¼
15½	1¼	..	Gen Thea Equip	600	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
38¾	10	..	Gillette Saf Raz	3000	12⅛	11	11	12⅛
7⅞	3½	..	Gimbel Bros	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
16⅛	7	..	Glidden	500	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅛
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	4⅛	4	4	4
42½	18⅛	2½	Gold Dust	5100	20⅝	19¼	19⅝	19⅞
117½	104	6	Gold Dust pf	100	107	107	107	..
20⅞	6¾	..	Goodrich	800	6⅞	6½	6⅛	6⅞
52¾	23	3	Goodyear	2600	24½	23¼	24	24
91	63	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	900	5	4	4⅞	..
72	50	7	Gotham S H pf	350	54	50	50	55
6½	2	..	Graham Page	200	2	1⅞	2	2
22⅝	8½	..	Granby	900	8	7⅛	7⅛	8⅛
25½	4¾	..	Grand-Sil Stores	3500	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5
18⅞	10⅜	3	Grand Union	1400	10⅜	9⅝	9¾	..
46	34⅝	3	Grand Un pf	100	34⅛	34	34	34⅜
29¾	16⅝	2	Granite City Stl	400	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16¾
40½	25¾	2	Grant (WT)	2500	30⅝	30	30	31
69¾	30½	..	Great Nor pf	2400	27¾	25½	26⅛	28
23⅛	14½	2	Great Nor Ore	200	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	14½
11⅞	6½	..	Great West Sug	1500	6¼	6	6	6⅛
96½	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	120	83¼	82¾	82¾	84
6⅞	2	..	Grigsby-Grunow	3200	2⅛	1¾	1⅞	2
12½	3	..	Guan Sug pf	50	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
37½	8½	..	Gulf Staets Steel	700	8¼	7½	7½	8
			—H—					
30½	26¼	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	26	26	26	26
9¾	3¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	2400	3½	3	3	3¼
63⅞	38	6½	Hahn D S pf	200	35	32	32	36
19⅝	11	1.20	Hall Printing	100	12	11½	12	12
94	79	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	79	78	78	79
40¼	23	1	Harbison Walker	400	22⅞	22½	22½	..
42	16½	2	Hawaiian Pine	100	15	15	15	15
8	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	700	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1½
58	37	3	Hercules Powder	200	37	37	37	37
119	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	100	111	109½	109½	110
103¾	76	5	Hershey Choc	1000	76	75	75	75
104	85	6	Hershey Choc pf	400	85¼	85	85	85
8½	2	..	Hoe & Co	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
19⅛	5⅜	..	Hollander	100	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
37	18⅛	2½¶	Holland Furnace	100	18	18	18	..
120	81	6¶	Homestake M	100	94	93½	94	92½
9¾	4	..	Houdaille Her B	900	4	3½	3¾	4
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	900	26½	23½	23½	25¼
14⅛	5⅛	..	Houston Oil new	1100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5½
65	57	4	*Household Fin pf	400	56	52½	52½	58
29½	13	2	*Howe Sound	900	15¾	14½	14½	16⅜
44½	27	3½	Hudson & Man	400	32¼	31⅞	32	31⅞
26	10	1	Hudson Motor	2900	8¾	8⅛	8¼	8¾
13⅛	4	..	Hupp Motor	1300	4⅞	4¼	4¼	4¾
			—I—					
89	26	4	Ill Central	100	28¾	28	28	29
4¾	1¼	..	Indian Motor	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
4⅝	2	..	Indian Refining	1200	2½	2⅛	2½	2½
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	800	23¼	22½	23⅝	24
182	65	4	Ingersoll-Rand	200	59½	59	59	60
126½	123	6	Ingersoll-R pf	50	127	127	127	..
71	33	2½	Inland Steel	400	31½	30	30	32
11⅜	4⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	2500	4⅜	3⅝	4⅜	4⅛
12¾	7⅜	..	Insuranshare Del	400	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
9⅜	4½	.40	Insuranshare Md	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
34	9	..	Interboro Rap T	100	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	9⅝
4½	⅝	..	Intedcon Rub	400	⅝	½	½	¾
15	1⅝	..	Interlake Iron	100	5	5	5	5
5¼	1½	..	Int Agr Corp	600	1⅝	1½	1½	..
51¼	10⅛	..	Int Agr ppf	200	10¼	8½	8½	10⅜
179¾	115¼	6¶	Int Business M	3500	116½	109½	109½	114½
12⅜	3½	.50	Int Carriers	500	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅛
62½	20½	4	Int Cement	900	20	18½	18½	19½
4	1	..	Int Combustion	400	1	1	1	1
60½	26¼	2½	Int Harvester	2500	26¾	25⅛	25⅞	26¼
143½	112	7	Int Harvester pf	100	122	120¼	122	118¼
31	12¼	2b	Int Hydroelec	7700	11⅛	10	11	12
73¼	20	4	Int Match pf	900	22½	20	22½	23
16⅞	4¼	..	Int Merc Marine	200	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	4
20⅛	8¼	.40	Int Nickel	11000	8¾	8	8	8½
11½	10½	7	Int Paper 7%	20	11	10½	10½	11
10¼	2	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2
11½	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	4400	1¼	1	1	1¼
42	27⅜	3	Int Salt	900	28⅜	27	27	28
54	44	3	Int Shoe	3400	47	43	47	42½
51	18	..	Int Silver	400	20¾	20	20	20½
38¾	15	1	Int Tel & Tel	25500	17¾	15⅜	15½	16¼
21⅜	11½	2	Interstate Dept S	400	11½	11	11	12½
67½	58	7	Intersta DS xw	14000	65	60	60	61
18½	9	1	Intertype Corp	400	9⅛	9	9⅞	9⅜
9¼	2½	..	Invertors Equity	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
31	20	4	Island Crk Coal	100	19½	19½	19½	20
			—J—					
57½	33⅛	4	Jewel Tea	700	32	30	32	30
80¾	37⅝	3	Johns Manville	2500	41⅜	37	37	37
123½	99	7	Jones & Laughlin	20	101	100⅜	100¼	100½
			—K—					
45	8¼	5	Kan C & South	200	12½	12	12	12
18	8	1	Kaufmann D St	500	9⅞	8	9	..
24⅜	9	1	Kayser (J) & Co	700	9⅜	9	9	9¼
101½	50	7	Keith Al Orph pf	400	50	50	50	50
3½	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	1100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
26	5¼	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	130	9	8½	9	8½
19¾	3⅛	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	1100	3⅞	3¼	3¼	3¾
15½	6	..	Kelvinator Corp	17100	6⅞	6	6	7
60	20	6	Kendall Co pf	60	33	32	32	33
31½	10½	1	Kennecott Cop	7700	12½	11¾	11¾	12¼
20½	10¼	..	Kinney & Co	100	12	12	12	..
70	23¾	..	Kinney pf	20	25	25	25	..
29⅝	19	1 60	Kresge	15300	21½	19⅜	19¾	19¼
6¾	4½	..	Kresge Dept S	30	4½	4½	4½	4½
55	33½	1	Kress Co	400	35¾	34	35¾	36
27¾	5½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	46700	7½	6⅜	6⅝	6⅛
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc&B	6900	20¼	19	19¼	20¼
			—L—					
17⅛	6	1	Lane Bryant	100	6	6	6	6
4¾	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
18¾	8	..	Lehigh Port Cem	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
1⅜	3½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	1400	4	3¾	3¾	..
61	21	..	Lehigh Val RR	300	23½	21	21	22
69¾	38⅛	3	Lehman Corp	2100	40¾	38⅛	38⅛	39⅛
30⅞	7	..	Libbey-Owens-F	1100	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8½
26½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	600	17	16	17	17
34¾	15	2c	Lima Loco Wks	2400	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15⅞
33	21¾	2	Link-Belt	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
55⅛	16⅛	3	Liquid Carbonic	1900	17⅝	17	17	18
63½	32½	3	Loew's Inc	12400	36⅞	32½	32½	35⅜
6½	2¾	..	Loft Inc	1400	3¼	3	3⅛	3¾
4	¾	..	Long Bell Lum A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
54⅞	36⅞	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	1100	38	36⅞	37	38
35⅞	22⅛	1¾	Louisville G&E A	900	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23⅛
19	6½	..	Ludlum Steel	400	7	6⅝	7	7
52¼	22	..	Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	22	22	22	..
			—M—					
36	22	2½	McCall Corp	300	23	22	23	23
51¾	25	2	McCrory Stores	100	28	28	28	25
51⅛	17⅞	2	McCrory B	40	18	18	18	17⅝
93½	65	6	McCrory pf	10	65	65	65	70
26½	12⅜	1	McIntyre Porcu	700	14	12⅜	12⅜	14¼
103⅛	40¼	4	McKeesport Tin	1400	44	40¼	40¼	45
10½	3⅝	..	McLelan Stores	200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
43⅞	17⅞	2	Mack Trucks	1700	19¼	17⅞	17⅞	18⅞
106¼	57	3¶	Macy (RH) & Co	2900	61	57	57	60
7½	2	..	Madison Sq Gar	300	3	3	3	..
27⅜	7⅜	1*	Magma Cop	700	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
4⅜	1⅝	..	Mallinson	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
39	12½	..	Man El mg	100	14	13½	13½	..
3¾	½	..	Maracaibo Oil	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24¼	14¼	1.20	Marine Mid	3100	15	14¼	14½	15
32⅝	12½	2	Madlin-Rockwell	200	13	13	13	..
10	1⅝	..	Marmon Motor	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
32⅜	14	2½	Marshall Field	1400	15⅛	14	14	14½
31⅛	15½	2½	Mathieson Alkali	2700	16⅝	15⅛	15⅛	17
39	25⅛	2½	May Dept Stores	1900	26¼	25⅛	25¼	26¼
8⅞	2	..	Maytag	300	2¼	2	2	2
24⅜	5	3	Maytag pf ww	1900	5⅛	5	5	5¼
91½	54	6	Maytag 1pf	8400	55	54	55	55
34	21½	3	Melville Shoe	700	22½	21½	21½	22½
27	22	1.80	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	22	22	22	..
10⅝	2⅜	..	Miami Cop	1400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
16⅛	5⅜	..	Mid-Cont Pet	4700	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
31½	7⅞	3	Midland Steel	1200	8⅜	7⅞	8	8¼
58½	23	3	Min Honeywell	200	25	23	25	24⅛
45	14	4	Min SP&SSM ll	30	17	16	16	..
26¾	6⅞	..	Mo Kan & Tex	900	8¼	8	8	..
85	24½	7	Mo K&T pf	900	29	28	28	26⅞
42¾	10⅜	..	Mo Pacific	2700	14½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
107	29	5	Mo Pacific pf	900	32½	30½	31½	30⅝
21⅞	10½	..	Mohawk Carpet	200	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	..
29	16⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	700	19¼	18	18	19⅝
29½	10⅝	..	Montgom Ward	6800	11¾	10⅛	10½	11½
58	32	3	Morrell & Co	200	34	33	33	34
¾	¼	..	Mother Lode	200	½	½	½	½
4⅛	¾	..	Moto Met Gauge	1900	⅞	¾	¾	¾
47⅛	17	2	Motor Products	900	18½	17	17	19
19⅞	6½	1	Motor Wheel	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
38⅞	8⅝	..	Mullins Body	400	12	11⅝	12	11⅝
72½	30⅞	7	Mullins pf	70	33	30⅝	30⅝	33
21½	13	3	Munsingwear	300	13½	13	13	..
18⅝	6⅛	..	Murray Body	4400	7	6⅝	6⅞	7⅜
			—N—					
40⅞	15¼	4	Nash Motors	6700	17	15¼	15¼	17⅛
10⅞	3⅛	..	Nat Acme	300	4	3⅝	3⅝	3½
10	2⅛	..	Nat Bellas Hess	1100	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
32	17	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	17½	17½	17½	..
83¾	37¾	2.80	Nat Biscuit	8700	43	41	41	40½
153½	140	7	Nat Biscuit pf	300	140	140	140	141
39¾	15¼	*1½	Nat Cash Reg	25400	17⅝	15¼	15⅜	16
50⅞	22	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	6300	24	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
38⅜	19¾	2	Nat Distillers	400	23	22	22	23⅝
132	85	5	Nat Lead	1200	87	85	85	87
143	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	70	140	140	140	140
44¼	15	1	Nat Pow & Lt	7600	16	15⅛	15¼	16¾
88	23	2	Nat Steel	2700	25	23	23	25
76½	20	2	Nat Surety	200	21⅛	20	20	20½
24⅞	9⅛	1	Nat Tea	1100	10	9½	9⅛	10
14¾	5⅛	.80	Nevada Cons Cop	7200	5⅝	5⅛	5½	6
20⅞	10½	..	Newport Co	700	15⅛	14¾	14¾	14⅞
55⅛	41	3	Newport A	100	55	55	55	..
24	3	..	Newton Steel	40	4	3¾	3¾	4⅛
25	7½	1	NY Air Brake	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
132¼	57¼	4	NY Central	37100	65	62	62½	61¾
88	15	..	NY Chi & StL	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
94	17¾	..	NY C & StL pf	200	18	17⅞	17⅞	22
227	123½	5	NY & Harlem	310	130½	128¼	128¼	130½
12½	2¼	..	NY Investors	1700	2½	2½	2¼	2½
94⅞	36½	4	NY NH & H	6900	41⅛	38½	39	32½
119⅝	90	7	NY NH&H pf	200	90	90	90	92
12⅝	3¼	..	NY Ship	400	4	3⅛	3⅜	4½
13⅞	5⅝	..	NY Ont & W	1900	9½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
2	⅝	..	NY Rys pf	100	½	½	½	..
72	31	7	NY Ship pf	40	52½	52½	52½	..
29½	10⅛	..	Noranda M	2400	12⅝	10⅛	10⅛	12¾
217	123	10	Norfolk & West	1400	133	129½	130	130⅜
93	80⅛	4	Norfolk & W pf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	80⅜
90¼	35⅛	10a	North American	31200	39½	35⅛	35¼	38¼
57	45	3	North Amer pf	700	45⅛	45	45	..
11	4	..	No Am Aviation	700	4⅞	4	4	4⅜
107½	90	6	No Am Edison pf	100	90	90	90	..
63⅛	23	3	Northern Pacific	7400	27⅝	24¾	24¾	26⅝
1½	½	..	Norwalk Tire	100	½	½	½	½
			—O—					
18½	6⅛	..	Ohio Oil	7100	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7⅛
5⅜	1	..	Oliver Farm Eq	700	1	1	1	..
4½	2½	..	Omnibus	900	2½	2½	2½	..
28⅛	15	2	Oppenheim Col	200	15	15	15	..
75	15	..	Orpheum Circ pf	10	18	18	18	19½
58½	20⅜	2½	*Otis Elevator	3400	22	20⅛	20⅞	24
16¾	4	..	Otis Steel	700	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅞
69½	16	5¼	Otis Steel ppf	70	16⅛	16	16	17
			—P—					
54⅞	31¼	2*	Pacific Gas&El	4000	33½	31⅞	31¾	33¾
69½	40½	3	Pacific Lighting	2500	43¾	40½	40½	43¾
131⅜	110⅜	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	140	112¼	110⅞	110⅞	114⅞
133	122	6*	Pacific T&T pf	60	122	122	122	129⅞
11⅞	4⅜	.40	Packard Motor	9000	5	4¾	4¾	..
35⅝	24½	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	24½	24½	24½	..
36⅛	24	.40*	Pan-Am Pet B	100	25	25	25	25
4⅛	1¾	..	Panhandle P & R	600	1	¾	¾	..
20⅜	10	..	Panhandle pf	10	10⅛	10	10	..
50¼	11½	2½	Paramount Pub	4900	13	11½	12	12½
11	3	..	Park & Tilford	500	3¼	3	3	..
2¼	⅞	..	Paark Utah	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
4⅛	1⅛	..	Parmalee Trans	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	300	1	1	1	1¼
8⅜	3	..	Pathe Exch A	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
15½	4⅝	..	Patino Mines	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
4⅝	2⅜	..	Peerless Motor	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
46½	22⅝	1	Penick & Ford	1300	24¼	22⅝	23	23
5½	1	..	Penn Dixie Cem	400	1⅛	1	1	..
29	6½	..	Penn Dixie C pf	100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	..
44¾	28⅞	2.40	Penney (JC)	2800	34⅞	34	34	34½
64	30⅛	3	Pennsylvania RR	4000	34½	32¼	32¼	32½
250	138⅛	8	Peoples GasLt&C	1300	140	135½	138	135¼
85	15	..	Pere Marquette	30	28	26	26	..
80	15	..	Pere Marq pf	90	15	15	15	15
10⅞	4¾	1	Petroleum	2300	5	4¾	5	5
25⅝	6¾	1	Phelps Dodge	1700	7⅛	6¾	7	7
12⅛	3½	..	Phila & Reading	1300	4⅛	3⅞	4	3⅞
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	7600	5⅝	5	5⅛	5½
70½	48	7	Phoenix pf	100	48	48	48	..
5½	1	..	Pierce Oil	100	½	½	½	½
3⅜	1	..	Pierce Pet	100	1⅛	1	1	..
37	22⅞	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	1000	23½	23	23	23¼
39¾	26½	3.14	Pirelli Co Italy	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
28½	10	..	Pitts Coal	100	12	12	12	12
80	38	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	40	40	40	40
163	150½	7	Pitts FW & C pf	50	150½	150½	150½	..
87	40½	..	Pitts Steel pf	10	45	45	45	45
5	1	..	Pitts Terminal	100	1	1	1	..
99⅞	40⅞	7	Pitts United pf	10	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	..
86	16	6	Pitts & W Va	100	16	16	16	..
13¾	4	..	Poor & Co B	1300	5	4	4	..
39½	9	..	Postal Tel pf	100	10	10	10	10
20⅞	6½	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	2800	7½	6½	6½	7½
26½	8	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	1200	10⅜	8	8¾	10½
7⅞	2	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	2⅛	2	2	..
47⅞	11¾	..	Pressd Steel C pf	400	12¾	12	12	13⅛
71	40	2.40	Proctor & Gam	12900	41⅞	40	40	42
112½	107	5	Proctor & G pf	20	110½	110	110	111
1½	⅝	..	Prod & Refiners	800	2	1⅝	1⅝	2
96½	56½	3.40	Public Service	11700	59⅞	56½	56½	58
102½	90⅛	5	Pub Serv 5%	1200	92	90⅛	90⅛	92½
120¼	105	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	105	103	103	105
160½	137	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	140	137	137	140
107¼	99	5	Pub Serv E&G	400	100⅞	100	100	101
58½	22	4	Pullman	2500	24	23	23	25
2	¼	..	Punta Alegre Sug	100	¼	¼	¼	..
11⅞	5⅜	..	Pure Oil	2600	6	5⅜	5⅜	6
101⅞	66⅝	8	Pure Oil pf	10	72⅞	70	72⅞	72
53¼	13	3	Purity Bakeries	1200	14⅞	13	13⅛	14⅞
			—R—					
27⅛	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	32400	13⅜	12½	12½	13⅛
55⅛	43¾	3.50	Radio pf A	200	44⅛	43⅜	43⅜	45
60	29	5	Radio pf B	2200	32	27⅛	27⅛	33
24½	7¾	..	Radio-Keith-O	13800	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	9
29⅛	12	1 60	Rayestos Man	400	13	12	12	12½
97½	45	4	Reading	1000	59½	54½	55⅛	56
30⅞	5⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	1200	4⅞	4	4	4½
19⅜	4	..	Remington Rand	1500	4⅜	4	4⅛	4⅝
10⅛	3	.40	Reo Motors	2500	4	3⅝	3⅞	4⅛
25⅜	6⅛	..	Republic I & S	2300	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
54	16¼	..	Repub I&S pf	1200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
22⅜	7	1.43	Reynolds Metal	1300	8	7⅛	7⅛	8
6⅜	1	..	Richfield Oil	400	1	⅞	1	1
10¼	2½	..	Rio Grande Oil	1300	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
41⅜	12¼	1½	Ritter Dental M	100	14	12¼	12¼	14
26	10	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	400	10¼	10	10	10¼
42⅜	13½	2.28	Royal Dutch	1600	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	18⅞
31¼	14	..	Rutland RR pf	100	14	14	14	15½
			—S—					
69½	38⅞	5	Safeway Stores	7700	49¾	43⅛	43⅛	48⅛
97⅞	85	6	Safeway S 6%	30	86	85	85	85
108½	95	7	Safeway S 7%	40	99	95	95	99½
30⅜	10	1	St Joseph Lead	1600	10½	10	10	11
62¾	4	..	StL & SF	700	10⅛	9	9	10
76	13⅛	..	StL & SF pf	1300	16	14⅞	15	15
20¼	7	1	Savage Arms	100	8	8	8	7
51	40	1.40¶	Scott Paper	20	43¾	43½	43½	44
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	200	⅜	⅜	½	½
20¾	7	..	Seaboard Oil	4600	8	7	7⅛	7½
63¼	35	2½¶	Sears Roebuck	16500	37⅞	34⅝	34⅝	38⅛
58⅛	33	..	Sec Nat Inc pf	100	36	36	36	..
1⅜	¼	..	Seneca Cop	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
11¾	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	1200	4½	4⅛	4½	4¼
13⅝	4	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅝
10¼	3⅝	..	Shell Union Oil	2400	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
29⅛	12⅜	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	2600	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
78	23⅝	..	Shell Un Oil pf	1000	28¼	28	28	28
9¾	1¼	..	Shubert Theater	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
23¾	10¼	..	Simmons	1600	11½	10⅝	11	11½
11	4⅝	..	Simms Petroleum	1300	6	5⅞	6	6
15⅝	6⅛	..	Sinclair	14200	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	6½
103	77	8	Sinclair pf	500	88	81	88	83
12⅞	3⅜	..	Skelly Oil	400	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅞
62	10	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	13⅛	12¾	12¾	..
21	13¼	1.60	Socony Vac	7200	14¼	13⅛	13¼	14
95	70	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	200	72	70	70	..
54½	31¼	2	So Calif Edison	2100	33⅜	31¼	31¾	33
109½	55⅛	6	Southern Pacific	1600	58	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
17½	7¼	..	So P Rico Sugar	1800	8	7⅛	7⅛	8
68⅜	17½	4	Southern Ry	2400	19⅛	18⅜	18	18
83	30	5	Southern Ry pf	100	30	30	30	33
78	40	4	So Ry M&O ctf	100	40	40	40	..
118½	100	7	Spalding pf	30	100	100	100	105
27⅝	15	..	Spang Chalfant	100	15	15	15	..
83½	55	6	Spang Chal pf	80	55	55	55	55
13⅝	4¾	1	Sparks Withing	1800	5	4¾	5	5
16½	9	.40	Spencer Kellogg	400	10	9	10	11
33½	20	3	Spicer pf	200	20	20	20	20
17⅛	3⅛	..	Spieg May Stern	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
20½	14	1.20	Stand Brands	15200	15	13⅞	14	15
124	118	7	Stand Brands pf	100	121¼	121	121	..
88⅝	34¼	3.80	*Stand Gas & El	4800	38¼	33¾	33⅞	38½
64⅛	42½	4	Stand G&E pf	100	45	45	45	..
4⅞	1	..	Stand Investing	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
51⅝	30	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	4800	31½	30⅛	30	30⅝
106	93	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	92	92	92	95
19	8⅞	1	Stand Oil Kan	100	9½	9½	9½	10
52½	29⅝	..	Stand Oil NJ	16000	30¾	29⅝	29⅞	30⅝
9¾	2⅛	..	Sterling pf	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
40	22	3	Sterling cv pf	1200	22⅝	22	22½	22⅝
21⅛	4¾	..	Stewart Warner	4300	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛
54½	16⅛	2	Stone & Webster	4900	17⅞	16¼	16¾	17½
26	9½	1.20	Studebaker	4900	10¼	9½	9½	10⅝
118¼	102	7	Studebaker pf	10	104	102	102	105
45¾	30	1§	Sun Oil	1600	30⅛	30	30	30
1¾	⅜	..	Superior Oil	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
18⅞	6	..	Superior Steel	100	6	6	6	..
15⅞	11¼	1	Sweets Co Amer	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
			—T—					
9½	2¾	..	Tenn Corp	500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
36¼	16½	2	Texas Corp	12800	17¾	16½	16½	17¾
55¾	21½	3	Texas Gulf Cul	10800	24⅜	21½	21⅞	24
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	400	3	3	3	3½
17⅝	6	..	Texas & P Land	1800	6¼	6	6	6⅝
22	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	100	5	5	5	5
41	28	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	600	28½	28½	28½	..
23	9½	2.40	The Fair	400	9½	9½	9½	12¼
15¼	5½	..	Third Ave Ry	1400	6½	6	6½	6¼
27	13	.55	Third Nat Inv	200	14	13⅛	14	13
35	7	1	Thompson	100	7	7	7	..
18	7⅛	1.20	Thompson Prod	300	16½	16	16½	16½
34¼	22½	3.50	Thompson St pf	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
9	4	..	Tide Wat Ass	2600	4⅛	4	4⅛	4¼
68	25	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	300	25	25	25	..
12	4	..	Timken-Detroit	1800	6	5⅛	5½	5⅛
59	23¾	2	Timken Roller	1000	24¾	23¾	24	25
18	4	.40	Transamerica	1000	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
11⅜	3⅝	..	Tri Continental	3200	4¼	3⅝	4	4¼
94¼	60	6	Tri Cont pf	300	65½	58⅞	58⅞	63
45⅝	25½	2.50	Trico Products	400	26	25½	25¾	26⅝
10	3½	..	Truax Traer Coal	100	3½	3½	3½	..
24	7⅛	.60	Truscon Steel	300	8⅛	8	8	..
17⅞	3⅛	..	Twin City R T	300	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
62	20	7	Twin City RT pf	20	20	20	20	20
			—U—					
21¾	3⅛	..	Ulen & Co	1500	4	3⅛	3⅛	4
75¾	28¾	4	Underwd El Fish	1600	30	28¾	28¾	30
14¼	8¼	..	Union Bag & P	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
72	32⅝	2.60	Union Carbide	4300	34½	32⅝	32⅞	33⅝
26⅝	12⅛	2	Union Oil Calif	1500	13	12⅛	12⅛	13
205⅛	114	10	Union Pacific	1500	117	114	114	114¼
87	70	4	Union Pacific pf	100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	76⅛
25⅛	19	1.60	Union Tank Car	100	19	19	19	19
38⅞	15⅛	..	United Air & Tr	16000	17	15⅛	15¼	15¾
61¼	43	3	United A&T pf	500	44	43	43	44⅛
27½	5	..	United Am Bosch	100	6	6	6	6
41⅜	26⅞	2	United Biscuit	200	27	26⅞	26⅞	27⅛
132	110	7	United Bisc pf	300	110	110	110	..
28¾	7⅝	..	United Carbon	300	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	8¼
31¾	12	.75	United Corp	65300	13⅜	12	12⅛	13⅛
52⅛	39¾	3	United Corp pf	1500	40	39⅛	39¾	40⅜
12	3	..	United El Coal	500	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
67¾	35	4	United Fruit	1300	37¾	35	35	38¼
37½	20¼	1.20	United Gas Im	19900	22⅜	20¼	20⅝	22
108⅝	97¾	5	United G I pf	8200	98⅛	97⅜	97⅜	98
10	6⅞	..	US Distributing	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
1¾	..	..	US Express	100	½	½	½	..
12½	3	..	US & For Sec	300	3	3	3	3
90	62	6	US & For S pf	300	64	62	62	65
50	24	1.80	US Gypsum	300	26	25⅛	25½	26
12⅝	5	..	US Hoffman M	300	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
77⅞	24¼	..	US Indus Alco	1000	27	24¾	24⅞	25½
10⅜	3	..	US Leather	500	3	3	3	3
15⅛	4⅛	..	US Leather A	300	5	4½	4½	5
37⅛	11	2	*US Pipe & Fdry	2500	12¾	12	12	12¾
36⅜	11	1	US Realty	2200	11⅛	11	11	12½
20⅞	6¾	..	US Rubber	1600	7¼	6¾	7	7⅝
36⅛	10	..	US Rubber 1pf	1600	13	10	10	13
25⅝	12⅝	1	US Smelt R & M	1700	16⅞	15	15	16¼
47	35	3.50	US Smelt pf	200	38	37¼	38	38¼
152⅝	71	4	US Steel	45400	74½	71	71⅝	72⅜
150	123	7	US Steel pf	1700	125	123	123	125½
57½	24	8	Univ Pictures pf	10	41	40	40	..
4	1	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	100	1	1	1	..
31	10	2	Utilities P&Lt A	2500	11½	10½	10½	11⅛
			—V—					
2	½	..	Vadsco Sales	100	½	½	½	..
28	14	..	Vadsco Sales pf	100	20	20	20	..
76¾	16½	..	Vanadium	5600	17⅝	16½	16½	17
60	22¼	..	Van Raalte pf	10	31½	31½	31½	..
3⅛	1	..	Va-Caro Chem	2800	1	1	1	1
17	4¼	..	Va-C Chem 6%	200	5	5	5	..
71¾	50	7	Va-C Chem 7%	400	50	50	50	50
109	96¾	6	Va El & Pow pf	300	98	94½	94½	99½
71⅞	32⅛	4	Vulcan Detin	400	33½	32⅛	33	34
91	84	7	Vulcan pf	20	86	84	84	88
			—W—					
26	6	..	Wabash RR	400	7⅛	7	7½	7
57	14	..	Wabash pf A	200	12	12	12	..
15	2⅞	..	Walworth	400	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
27⅞	19¼	1.50	Waldorf System	400	20½	19¼	20	21
57½	24	7	Ward Baking pf	300	34	33¼	33¼	35
27½	6¼	..	Ward Baking A	300	8½	8	8	8½
8⅝	2⅛	..	Ward Baking B	500	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2½
20⅝	4¾	..	Warner Bros A	9100	6¾	6	6	6½
40½	10¾	3.85	Warner Bros pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
7⅜	1⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	300	2	2	2	2⅜
46⅜	5⅛	2	Warren Bros	300	5¾	5½	5⅛	5⅞
49⅞	15½	3	Warren cv pf	60	17	15½	17	15
32	13½	2	Warren F & P	400	15	14	14	..
26¼	12½	2	Wesson Oil	1000	13⅜	13	13¼	13
57⅞	45	4	Wesson Oil pf	500	45⅛	45	45⅛	45
103	71½	6	W Penn El pf	20	72	71½	71½	72½
113½	103½	6	W Penn Pw 6%	70	107	104	104½	106
120	110¼	7	W Penn Pw 7%	60	113⅛	110¼	110¼	113½
44½	14½	..	Westn Dairy P A	400	15	15	15	15⅛
12⅞	4⅝	..	Westn Dairy P B	200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	5
19⅝	7½	..	Westn Maryland	700	8⅝	7¾	8	8⅛
14⅞	4	..	Westn Pacific	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
150¾	91⅛	8	Westn Union	300	94	91⅛	91⅛	92⅝
36⅛	17	2	*Westing Air Br	1400	18	17¼	17¼	17⅝
107¾	43⅛	2½	*Westing Elec	2600	45¾	43¼	44	44
119½	75½	2½	*Westing El pf	60	88¾	78⅝	86½	80
28	8	..	Weston El Instru	300	9⅛	8	8	9¼
94	45	..	Wheel & L E pf	10	45	45	45	..
26¼	10⅜	..	White Motor	400	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
5	1½	..	White Sew M	100	1½	1½	1½	..
9⅜	3⅛	..	Wilcox Oil & G	300	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3½
8	2	..	Willys-Overland	9200	2⅛	2	2	2¼
56¼	21	7	Willys-Over pf	100	20	20	20	20
3¾	1	..	Wilson & Co	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
70¾	2⅛	..	Wilson & Co A	1200	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2½
51¾	19	..	Wilson & C pf	400	20	19	19	20½
72¾	48¼	2.40	Woolworth	28800	52½	48¼	48½	51⅝
106⅞	33	..	Worthgton Pump	2000	25	22	22	23
80⅜	58¼	4	Wrigley	3200	61	58¼	59	62
			—Y—					
30	17½	2	Yale & Towne	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
15⅛	4⅜	..	Yellow Truck	4800	5	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
78	24¾	..	Youngstown	100	25	25	25	24¾
29	14	2	Young Sp & Wire	300	14¼	14	14	14½
			—Z—					
5¼	1¼	..	Zenith Radio	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

CHICAGO STEEL PRICES STEADY

Chesapeake & Ohio Rail Order Aids Operations —Scrap Is Easier

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Threatened shutdown of rail mills here in October appears to have been averted by a slightly larger inflow of miscellaneous specifications from western carriers and the distribution of the Chesapeake & Ohio's requirements. Of the 45,000 tons placed by this road, the Illinois Steel Company will roll 19,000 tons and the Inland Steel Company, 15,000 tons.

With the 10 per cent reduction in wages, steel producers believe they have crossed the last hurdle, save whatever effect this reduction has on prices. Except for the pressure exerted by fabricators on specific jobs, steel prices are stable even if unremunerative. An adjustment in prices to restore buying confidence would not be surprising.

While steel prices have remained moderately steady, scrap is easing off, and scrap sometimes is barometric. Five thousand tons of smelting steel have been sold off 25 cents, to $8, creating unsettlement in all grades. Bolts and nuts also appear weak.

Considerable store is laid by the reported intent of farm implement manufacturers to reduce the price of implements to start a buying movement. Automotive demand for steel continues dormant, most manufacturers having new models ready for production but holding off until the retail market brightens.

A feeling of moderate optimism for October and November is substantiated by the slight expansion in finishing mill operations. Although the ingot rate holds at slightly below 30 per cent, structural mills are operating at 35 per cent and sheet mills at 40, indicating the use of inventories of semi-finished material. Nine of the 36 steel works blast furnaces in the district continue in blast.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Sept. 30	Last Sept. 29
50	Allied Kid	62	62	62	62
336	Am Found	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
115	Am & Brit 1pf	32	32	32	..
2082	Am T&T	135⅛	130¼	130¼	132⅞
250	Amoskeag	5¼	5	5¼	5½
2600	Andes Pet	.08	.07	.07	.08
15	Big Sanf	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
440	Bos El	88	86	86	88
5	Bos & Alb	174	174	174	..
90	Cop Range	3	2¾	2¾	3
130	Cr C & Int	2	2	2	1⅝
380	East SS	11	10⅛	10⅛	11⅞
180	East SS pf	39⅛	39¼	39¼	..
125	E Butte	22	20	20	..
210	E G&Fuel	16	15½	16	..
180	E G&F pf	87	85	87	87½
61	E G&F pr pf	80	75½	75½	81¼
441	Edison Elec	220	201	201	220¼
375	Em Asso	13	12¾	12¾	13
140	First Nat S	46⅜	43⅞	43⅞	..
60	Gen Capital	22½	22	22	22½
100	Georgian pf	10	10	10	..
200	Green Tap&Die	2½	2¼	2¼	..
100	Hathaway B	10	10	10	11
10	Hygrade pf	85	85	85	..
100	Jenk Tel	3⅜	3¼	3¼	..
200	La Salle	.45	.45	.45	..
297	Loew's Thea	7⅞	7¾	7¾	..
2295	Mass Util	3	2¼	2½	2¾
10	Mergenthal	65	65	65	70
200	Mohawk	12½	12¼	12¼	12¾
145	Nash	16½	15⅞	15⅞	17⅛
110	Nat Ser	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅛
25	NE Pub pf	12	12	12	..
205	NE Tel	114	110	110	114½
355	No Butte	.60	.55	.55	.60
50	No Texas pf	.10	.10	.10	..
204	Pac Mills	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	13
170	Pocahontas	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
625	Quincy Min	3⅜	2½	2½	3
5	Ry&Lt Sec	15	15	15	18
280	Shawmut	8½	8	8	..
543	Stone Web	18	16⅞	16⅞	17⅞
90	Sull Mach	12½	12	12	..
110	Swift & Co	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝
211	Torrington	35½	34	34	35
140	Uni Found	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2½
1852	Uni Shoe	44	40½	40½	44½
90	Uni Shoe pf	31½	31	31	31
83	Uni Gas	3	3	3	3⅛
35	US&El Pow	2	2	2	..
100	Utah Apex	.60	.60	.60	.60
500	Utah Met	.25	.25	.25	..
5	Util Eq pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	60
130	Util Hyd	1½	1	1½	1½
20	Waldorf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
90	War Bros	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25	Warren (SD)	27	26⅛	26⅛	..
	BONDS				
$3000	Amoskeag 6s	70	70	70	..
5000	E Mass 4½s	20	20	20	21½

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN OPERATING RATE OF STEEL INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Iron Age trade review, today reported a small improvement in steel ingot production this week. Operations were placed at 31 per cent of capacity, compared with 29 per cent last week.

"A few large individual orders, mainly for public works projects, are conspicuous in an otherwise predominantly dull iron and steel market," it said.

"In general, buying of iron and steel is exceedingly cautious, although seasonal forces have resulted in slight gains in demand in certain districts. Recent wage reductions by steel companies have proved an unsettling influence, increasing the pressure for price concessions and causing postponement of purchases except for urgent needs. With steel producers strongly resisting current efforts to undermine the price structure, the fact that demand is showing any gain at all is regarded as an encouraging indication.

"Automobile production in September is estimated at 180,000 cars and October output is expected to drop to about 160,000 units. The poorest month of the year was January, with a total of 178,347 assemblies. Steel producers hope to see a gain in specifications from the motor car builders by the middle of October. But it is evident that there will be no haste in starting production of new models.

"The motor car trade sees little chance of stimulating retail sales in the remaining months of the year and therefore plans to delay the production of stock cars for dealers until cold weather sets in, when their plants' forces will be in greatest need of employment."

COTTON EASIER

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Rallies from a slight opening decline in cotton today were attributed to covering and trade buying but after selling up from 6.03 to 6.13 for December, or about 5 points net higher, the market eased under some southern and local selling, the latter being promoted by reports of continued favorable weather for picking and the movement of cotton in the South. The midafternoon market was quiet with the more active positions showing net losses of 3 to 4 [illegible]

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; rails hold; others sag.

Bonds: Irregular; foreign issues strong.

Curb: Weak; many new lows.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling strong.

Cotton: Barely steady; hedge selling, favorable weather.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; firmness Winnipeg, better export demand.

Corn: Steady; poor husking returns Iowa, bullish Government weather report.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Steady to higher.

FOREIGN

London: Stock market dull; prices irregular.

Paris: Decision to curb trading on margin and selling short strengthened prices; most of yesterday's losses recovered.

Berlin: Boerse closed.

EDISON OF BOSTON NOTES PURCHASED

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has sold an issue of $20,000,000 4½ per cent one-year notes, dated Oct. 1, 1931.

Of the proceeds $10,000,000 will be used to pay off the $10,000,000 3¾ per cent notes maturing Nov. 1 next and the remainder of the proceeds will be used for general purposes.

The syndicate purchasing the notes is headed by Lee, Higginson & Company and includes the following: First National-Old Colony Corporation, F. S. Moseley & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Chase Harris Forbes Corporation, Burr, Gannett & Co., National City Company, Bankers Company and Blake Brothers & Co.

The bankers are offering the notes at par net, to yield 4½ per cent.

PARIS BOURSE RULING

PARIS, Sept. 30—The Committee on Paris Bourse orders forward sales to be covered by 25 per cent in securities, in addition to 40 per cent cash as required heretofore.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.86	5.92	5.81	5.82	—.04
December	6.04	6.13	6.02	6.03	—.05
January	6.14	6.23	6.11	6.13	—.04
March	6.32	6.42	6.30	6.31	—.04
May	6.51	6.60	6.49	6.50	—.04
July	6.69	6.77	6.67	6.68	—.03

Spots 9.95, down 5 points. Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	5.88b	5.97	5.85	5.85
December	6.05	6.15	6.00	6.01
January	6.15	6.24	6.09	6.09
March	6.33	6.43	6.28	6.28
May	6.50	6.62	6.49	6.49
July		6.77	6.65	6.66

b Bid. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.05	6.09	6.04	6.04	—.02
December	6.15	6.25	6.11	6.11	—.06
January	6.25	6.35	6.21	6.21	—.06
March	6.44	6.50	6.40	6.40	—.05
May	6.60	6.73	6.57	6.57	—.08
July	6.79	6.83	6.75	6.75	—.06

Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	4.20	4.23	4.08	4.20	—.02
December	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	—.01
January	4.23	4.25	4.08	4.20	—.02
March	4.28	4.30	4.16	4.27	—.02
May	4.35	4.37	4.23	4.33	—.02
July	4.41	4.43	4.29	4.39	—.02

Spots 4.44, down 10 points. Tone at close steady. Sales, 6000; (American), 4000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
October	65.00b	67.00	—1.00
November	65.00b	66.00	—1.00
December	65.00b	66.00	—1.00
January	65.00b	66.00	—1.00
February	65.00b	66.00	—1.00
March	65.00b	66.00	—1.00
April	65.00b	65.00b	

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

AUSTIN COMPANY CONTRACTS

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30—Contracts for construction work involving over $1,000,000 have been placed with the Austin Company during the past two weeks. This work includes a manufacturing plant for Jefferson Electric Company at Bellwood, Ill., a three-story sales and service station for Firestone Tire & Rubber Company in Chicago, and office building for United Air Lines at Dallas, Texas and a new hangar for American Airways, Inc., at Chicago.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT SALE

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $136,000, a decrease of $4000 from the previous sale. The current price is the lowest since 1926, when the bottom price for member-

U. S. PIPE & FOUNDRY CO.

U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co. has been awarded a contract for 12,000 tons of 36-inch pipe for Lincoln, Neb., one of the largest awards of the year.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2	2
Four to six months	2	2

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27½c	28⅛c
Bar siler in London	16⅛d	16⅜d
Bar gold in London	105s 3d	105s 3d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅝@1½
60 days	1⅝@1½
90 days	1⅝@1½
4 months	1½@1⅜
5 months	1¾@1⅝
6 months	1¾@1⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	8
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	8
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	8
Richmond	3	Prague	6½
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9½
Athens	8	Rome	7
Berlin	8	Tokyo	5.11
Berne	2	Stockholm	8
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.91½	$3.85	$4.8665
Cables	3.92	3.85½	4.8665
France—franc	.0394⅛	.0394¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0502	.0499	.0526
Germany—mark	.2312½	.2375	.2382
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1408	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2300	.2300	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0251½	.0251⅝	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.013
Holland—florin	.4020	.4030	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1740	.1749
Norway—krone	.2150	.2200	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0449	[illegible]
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	[illegible]
Spain—peseta	.0861	.0862	.193
Sweden—krona	.2300	.2300	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1962	.1962	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2425	.2375	..
Shanghai—tael	.3180	.3112½	..
India—rupee	.2900	.2900	..
Japan—yen	.4925	.4925	.4985
Phil Islnd—peso	.4975	.4975½	.4985
Sts Stlments—dol	.4875	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2425	.2445	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0550	.0540	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12175
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.3750	.3800	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.88	.91¼	1.00

*Par quotation

DROP IN POUND AIDS BRITISH WOOL MARKETS

Prices Advance and Trade Sentiment Improves—Buying More Active

The change which has come over the English and Colonial wool markets consequent upon the depreciation in exchange sterling, since the gold standard has been abandoned, has been nothing short of remarkable. At first world wool markets were unsettled, exchange depreciating rapidly and values fluctuating wildly. Gradually, however, order has come out of chaos and depreciation in English currency has been equalized by appreciation in wool, until today one just about offsets the other.

The tendency of commodity and currency values to equalize each other has not been the most striking development of the situation, however. Undoubtedly, the most important feature has been the optimism developed in the English wool trade. English buyers have become the most active buyers not only in the London Colonial wool auctions but also in the sales in the Colonies and notably in Australia, where hitherto Japan had supported the market almost altogether but now has been conspicuous by her absence.

Wool Sales Extended

The London Colonial wool auctions have been extended two days, to close on Oct. 6, whereas in not a few sales in the last two years, the sales have been shortened two days or more, because of heavy markets.

Not a little of the buying which has been done evidently has been in anticipation of needs, for the weavers have not had an inrush of business proportionate to the demand for tops which has been shown on the part of the spinners. Quotations on tops, therefore, have been more or less protective during the last few days in Bradford.

In Sydney, while the recovery has not been quite as quick as in London, it has finally caught up. Demand in the sales there was very good, although the selection left much to be desired. England was the chief buyer and has been since the decline in sterling.

It is noteworthy that prices on identical types out of Sydney this week and out of Brisbane the week before the announcement of the abandonment by England of the gold standard, show a rise generally on merinos of rather more than 25 per cent from say about 17 to 22 pence, clean landed basis, Boston.

Boston Prices Little Changed

With exchange figured at $3.80 for sterling, however, at the opening of the week, the clean landed cost, in Boston, is almost identical (within a fraction of a cent a pound) with the price ruling before the British action on currency. Thus good worsted 64-70s wools figured at about 69½ cents; 64s of similar description at 68½ cents and 60-64s at 66½ cents.

It should be noted, in passing, that the price of wool in London still is above that in Australia.

The exchange situation was sufficient to cause the wool manufacturers in this country to suspend operations last week, causing the market to be extremely dull and uninteresting for the most part.

Prices for wool are undoubtedly a bit in favor of the buyer, although it is extremely difficult if not impossible to quote values with precision. Certainly, however, there has been no marked depreciation in wool in this market, and such sales as have been made have been only at very slight reductions from the prices prevailing a week ago.

For the best staple fine and fine medium wools, with the stubby out, which were held at about 60 cents last week, 58 cents is now procurable and efforts on the part of buyers to procure such wools at 55 cents, clean basis, are uniformly unsuccessful. For strictly staple graded fine wool of the Montana or the Ohio delaine type, the market still may be quoted at 60 cents, clean basis, and some holders want rather more.

Half-Blood Wools

For half-blood wools of good combing description 55 to 56 cents is still obtainable and the best half-blood Montana is held at 57 to 58 cents still. Ohio half-blood combing wool will hardly command better than 24 cents in the grease at the moment. Topmaking wools are quotable at about 52 cents, clean basis.

Three-eighths combing wools of the best Montana type have been procurable at 48 to 50 cents, clean basis, and average wools are to be had at 45 cents, clean basis. Ohio-Michigan types of three-eighths combing wools are quotable at about 24 to 25 cents still, although the higher price might be difficult to secure at the moment.

For quarter-blood wools of the best territory type, 43 cents clean basis is probably the extreme clean price obtainable and values range from there down to 38 cents, with Ohio-Michigan wools quotable at about 21 to 22 cents, in the grease, according to the wool. Low quarters of the best fleece types are held at about 21 cents.

Woolen wools have been rather slow of sale but some double A scoured pulled wools of good type have been sold at about 65 cents and some fine A's at 60 and 62 cents. There is a moderate interest shown in low scoured wools of various types where the price can be made attractive. Noils are in fair request with fine quotable at 35 to 38 cents and lower grades down to about 31 cents for good quarter bloods.

Mohair in this market continues slow. Some business in adult Texas hair is reported at about 22 to 23 cents but there is small interest in the staple at this price.

YEN POSITION FAVORABLE

TOKYO, Sept. 30—The concern felt in New York regarding the future of the yen puzzles Tokyo. The Yokohama Specie Bank has sold dollar exchange to the amount of some 70,000,000 yen since the decline of the pound sterling. Only about 30,000,000 yen gold is likely to be shipped to the United States in October.

STEEL SCRAP PRICE OFF

The Iron Age composite price for heavy steel scrap has dropped from $9.17 to $9 a gross ton. This is the lowest level in the century, reached only once before—in mid-November, 1914. The composite prices for pig iron and finished steel are unchanged at $15.42 a ton and 2.116 cents a pound, respectively.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	92	91
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	51	51
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	41	39
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	34	32½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	96½	96½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	96½	96¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	50½	49¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79	75½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75¼	75⅛
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67	64½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	11	10
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99¾	99
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅝	102¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	116	115
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106	105⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103⅛	102⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	103⅜	102½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105⅛	105
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	102½	100½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	97½	95⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	45½	45
Armour & Co 4½s '39	68	67½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	59¾	58
Associated Oil 6s '35	102	101⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	88	88
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94	93½
Atch T&SF 4s '09	98	98
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	105	104¾
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	98	98
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	92⅝	92
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	75	75
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	41	40½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	98⅛	98⅛
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	89	88½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93½	93
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	66⅛	65
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	82	81¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	95	94
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '84	100	100
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	83	83
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	96	95½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106⅞	106⅞
Bem Ind Loan 6s '46	80½	78½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	99⅞	99⅞
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	60	60
Boston & Maine 5s '55	83½	83½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	82¼	82⅛
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	80½	80
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	22½	20
Bklyn City 1st	65	65
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105	104⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89¾	89¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	81⅝	77½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105⅛	105⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102½	102½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101	101
Bur Cr N 5s	100	100
Bush Term con 5s '55	85	85
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	82	82
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	18	17
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	80⅝	80⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80¼	77
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	76	75
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	79⅞	79
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	25	25
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	85⅞	85
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87	83¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87¾	87¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	103½	98
Can North deb 7s '40	98¼	97
Can Pacific deb 4s	59¼	57
Can Pacific 4½s '46	75¾	75¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	67	67
Can Pacific 5s '44	95½	95⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	77¼	77¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102	102
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	101	101
Cen District Tel 5s	104	104
Cen New England 4s '61	71	71
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	91	90
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91¼	91⅛
Certainteed 5½s '48	44⅛	44
Ches Corp 5s '47	80⅛	80⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100	100
Ches & O con 5s '39	104⅜	104¼
Ches & O 4½s B	91¼	91
Ches & O Craig Val	103	103
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	101	101
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	18¾	18¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54½	54
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	45	45
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	13	12½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	37	36
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	66¼	65½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	52½	52
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	74	74
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	100½	100½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	80⅛	79
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	79	78½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	70	69¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	56¾	56⅛
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	105	105
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111⅛	111
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	97½	96⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	60½	60
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93¼	92⅞
Clev CC&StL gen 5s '93	105	105
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	81½	80¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105	105
Colonial Oil 6s '38	36¼	36¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	67	67
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	94⅝	94¼
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	86	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	89½	89½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	88⅛	88
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	94½	94¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	97¼	96¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	100	100
Con Gas 4½s '51	98½	97½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	27	26
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	103
Container Corp 5s ct '43	22	22
Container Corp 6s '46	46	44¼
Crown Corp & Seal 6s '47	93	93
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	80¼	80⅛
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	58	58
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	28¼	28
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103½	103½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	94	93¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91⅞	91⅞
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100⅛	100
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	78⅛	77¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	41	40½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	99½	98⅞
DeDtroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	105	105
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84¼	83¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	53⅝	53⅝
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	95	95
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	102½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10	10
Erie RR ref 5s '67	55½	54¼
Erie RR gen lien	59	59
Erie RR gen 5s '75	55	54¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	95	95
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	85	85
Fed Metal 7s '34	85	85
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	30	30
Fla East Coast 5s '74	9	8¾
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	13	13
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s	100¾	100¾
Gannett 6s '43	73	73
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	82½	82
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	96¼	95¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	101½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101¾	101⅝
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	20	18
Goodrich 6s '45	48	47
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81	80
Grand Ty Ry Can 6s '36	90½	89¾
Grand Ty Ry Can 7s '40	98¾	96
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	66½	63
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	89	88
Great Northern 7s '36 A	100	98½
Gulf Mobile & No '50 5s	51	51
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	12½	12½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	92	92
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	43½	43¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	78⅞	78
Hudson Coal 5s '62	45	41
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	64½	63⅞
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86⅛	85
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	104½
Ill Central 4s '53	52	52
Ill Central 4¾s '66	46	44½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	49	49
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	60	60
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99¾	99¼
Ind Limestone 6s '41	18	18
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	86½	85
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	85	84
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	49	48⅛
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	60	58
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	54⅞	53
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	53½	53½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	53¾	52½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	27½	25
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	73	72½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	68	67
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	52	51⅛
Int Paper 6s '55	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	51	50
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	63	62
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	57¼	56
Inv Eq Corp 5s A	65	64
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	80½	80
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	48	48
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101	101
Kan City Pow & Lt 5½s B	100½	100⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	69	69
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	72	72
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91½	91
Kan City & Elec 4½s '80	93½	93⅛
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	53	53
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	99¼	99¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100	100
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	98	98
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	90	89
L'Autaro 6s '54	11	11
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	67½	67½
Loew's Lnc 6s '41	87¼	86⅛
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	45	41
L&N uni 4s '40	94	93⅛
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	91⅛	91⅛
L&N 5s rct wi	98½	98¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	98	97¾
Manila Sol 4s '39	54	54
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89¼	88¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	90¾	90½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	97½	97½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	100⅜	100⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98¾	98¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	99	99
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98⅛	97⅛
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	8	8
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	60	58
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	81⅛	81⅛
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	42	41½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	66	65⅞
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	65	65
Mo Pac 5s I '81	65	64¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	51½	51½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	72¾	71
Mutual Tel 5s	104½	104½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	42	42
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	93½	91¾
Nat Steel 5s '56	82	81

	High	Low
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	12	11½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	76	75
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	78¾	75¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	42	42
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81⅞	81⅞
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	87	85⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97⅞	97⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	83	83
NYC&HR 4½s pf	84	82⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	93½	92½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	99¾	99
NYC M C col 3½s '98	77½	77½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	89	89
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	48¼	47
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	55	55
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	60½	60
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅝	105⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	113½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97¾	97¾
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	100½	100½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	104	100
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100⅛	100⅛
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1½	1½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107½
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	45	45
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102¾
NY Tel rg 6s '41	104⅞	104⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	82⅝	82⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	68	68
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	100¾	100¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102	102
Niag Share 5½s '50	79	76½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	21½	20⅝
Norf & W con 4s '96	95¼	95⅛
Norf & W div 4s '44	97	96⅞
North Am Co 5s '61	86	85⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	89	87⅞
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	96	95½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103¼	103¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	88⅛	88¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	96	94
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	100½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	100	100
Ore Short Line 5½s	44	44
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	84⅝	84⅝
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	26¼	26¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅝	102½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅝	91
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	64½	63
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	96	96
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	71	70
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	85	84
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	48	48
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	99⅛	99
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	95⅛	95½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	78	78
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	88	88
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	101¼	101
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	94½	94
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	87⅛	86⅝
Penn Railroad 5s '64	99	98
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	101	100
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	104¾	104⅝
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	92⅝	92
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103¼	103¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	117	117
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	57½	57½
Peerless Mot 5s	103½	103½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	55	55
Phillips ePt 5½s '39	56⅞	56
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89	89
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94	93½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	101⅛	101
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	65	64⅞
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45	45
Portland eGn Elec 4½s '60	74	73½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	72	72
Pub Svc E&G 4s	94¼	93¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101	101
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	101	100⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '40	77	75½
Read rfg 4½s '97	91	91
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	57	56½
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	71	71
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	19¾	19½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	88	88
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	49	49
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	51	50
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	32	31¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	56	55
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	80½	80½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59 ct	7½	7½
Seabd AL 6s ct	8	7½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	7¾	7½
Shell Union 5s '47	66	65⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66	66
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	41¾	41¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	81	81
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	83¾	82½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96	95½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	92½	92⅛
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58	58
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	100
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	80	80
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104	104
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	100	98
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	75	75
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	88¼	87⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	78⅛	78
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	78⅜	78¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	77¾	75
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	99½	99½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	88	88
Southern Pacific 4s T	92	92
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	60	57½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	97	96⅞
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	80	80
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	82	80
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	47⅛	47⅛
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103½	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¾	97⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	29¼	29¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101	100½
Texas Corp 5s '44	87½	86½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	69½	68⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47⅛	46
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29¾	29
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	30¼	30¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	101
Union Oil Calif 6s '42	100	100
Union Oil Calif 5s '45 rcts ww	80	80
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97⅛	96¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	84	82
Union Pacific 4½s '67	91½	91½
Union Pacific 5s	103⅛	97
United Biscuit 6s '42	100	100
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	54½	54½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	60	59
Util Pow G Lt 5s '59 ww	47	45½
Util Pow & It 5½s '47	52	50⅛
Vanadium 5s	60½	60
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	18	18
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95⅝	95⅝
Wabash RR 4½s '78	33	32½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	94½	94½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	37½	37⅛
Wabash RR 5½s '75	40	40
Wabash RR 5s D '80	37½	37
Walworth 6s '45	35	35
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104	104
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	40	39½
Warren Bros 6s	57½	57½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105⅞	105½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104½	104½
Western Electric 5s '44	101⅞	100¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	61¼	60⅛
Western Maryland 6½s '77	58⅛	58½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	57	57
Western Union R E 4½s '50	93½	93½
Western Union 5s '51	98⅝	98
Western Union col 5s '38	101⅛	100⅞
Western Union 5s '60	96	95½
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	104	104
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	74	74
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	3⅜	3⅜
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	97	97
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85¼	84½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	82	82
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	83½	81½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	84⅛	84⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep30	Last Sep29
3½s '47	101.12	101.9		101.13
1st 4¼s '47	101.31	101.26	101.31	102.00
4th 4¼s '38	102.13	102.1	102.7	102.20
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	99.29	99.18	99.24	
US 3⅜s '47	100.	99.27	100.	100.2
US 3¾s '56	103.			103.4
US 3¼s '49	98.26	98.20	98.26	98.26
US 4s '54	104.24	104.12	104.18	104.18
US 4¼s '52	108.22	108.21	108.22	108.28
US 3s '55	97.24	97.12	97.24	97.22

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	39	37
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	80	80
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	17	17
Antioquia 7s B '45	20½	20¼
Antioquia 7s C '45	20¼	20¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	20¼	20¼
Antioquia III 7s '57	16½	16½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	42⅜	41
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	41⅛	41
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	42	42
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	43	41
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	42¼	41
Australia 4½s '56	37	35⅛
Australia 5s '55	38	38
Australia 5s '57	38⅛	38
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	51	50½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	98	97⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	76¾	76⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84	84
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	86	86
Belgium (King) 7s '55	89⅞	89½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	90¼	87½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	30¼	30¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	37½	36
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	36	34
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	7¼	7¼
Bolivia ((Rep) 7s '58	9½	7¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	12	10½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	15	15
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20¼	20¼
Brazil 6½s' 27-'57	20¼	20¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	25	25
Bremen 7s '35	40⅛	40¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	30	30
Buenos Aires 6s. '61 (Prov)	23	22⅝
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	23¼	23
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	42	40½
Bulgaria 7s '61	31½	31½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	31½	31½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93¾	93½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79½	78
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94½	90⅜
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	24	24
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	16	13
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	16	16
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	31¼	31
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	15	14¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	15	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	14⅛	14⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	15	15
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	14⅛	14⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	15	15
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	18⅛	18⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	13	13
Chilean Loan 7s '60	15	15
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	34	34
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	28¼	28¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	27	27
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	25	25
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	63	60
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	68¾	68¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	18	16
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	34	34
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	37	37
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75½	74
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39½	39⅛
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	23	23
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	99½	99
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	100	99
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	62	62
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	72½	72
Denmark (King) 6s '42	78½	78
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83	82¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	50	50
Duke Price Power 6s '66	85	83
Dutch EI 5½s Nov. '53	83	83
Dutch EI 6s '47	87	84½
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	86¼	84½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	43	43
Fiat 7s '46 war	78	78
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	42	40
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	39¼	35
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	94	91
Frankfort 6½s '53	31¾	31¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	113¼	112½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116½	116¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	56	52
German 7s '49	57⅞	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	50	46½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	48½	47
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	48	47
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	49½	48
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	29¾	29
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	37	37
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	44¾	44¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	51	51
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35	33½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	40	40
Graz 8s '54	41	41
Greek 6s '68	53¼	53
Greek 7s '64	70½	69
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	66½	66½
Hamburg 6s '4C	32	32
Hansa 6s '39 ww	32½	32½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	40	40
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	19½	19½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	44¾	44¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	81	79
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	65	64⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	75	75
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	90½	89½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100	99¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	38	38
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	50	50
Leipsig (City) 7s '47	45	45
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	59½	59½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	55	55
Lyons (City) 6s '34	96	96
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	96	96
Medellin 6½s '54	24	24
Mex 4s large A '04	3½	3½
Mex 4s A '10	3⅛	3
Milan (City) 6½s '52	60	57
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	13½	13½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	12½	12½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	99	98
New South Wales 5s '57	33⅛	32½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	32	31⅞
Norway (King) 5s '63	77	70
Norway (ing) 5½s '65	80	79¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	85⅛	85
Norway (King) 6s '44	85½	85
Norway (King) 6s '52	82	80½
Nuremberg 6s '52	28⅛	28
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	62	61⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	80¼	79¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	82	80½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	97¾	97½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	99¼	99
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	99¾	99¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	10⅛	10
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	9	8½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	8½	8¼
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	12	12
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	48	46
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	50	49
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	55⅞	52
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	17	16½
Prague (City) 7½s' 52	96	96
Prussia 6½s '51	34	33¼
Prussia 6s '52	32	30
Queensland (State) 6s '47	48½	48½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	54	54
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	46	44½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	46	46
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	46	45½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	31	29
Rhinelbe 7s '46	40	40
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	36⅛	36⅛
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	14¼	14¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	14	14
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	12	12
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	14½	14½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	33	33
Rome (City) 6½s '52	65⅛	64
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	91	90½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	78	78
Rumania 7s '59	47	46
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	50	50
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	35	35
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	15	15
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	12	12
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	55	53⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	31	31
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	16	15
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	28¾	25½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	35	30
Saxon State 6½s '46	35	34⅛
Saxon State 7s '45	43	43
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	104	104
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	39	38
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	40	38½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	58	58
Siemens 6½s '51	70	69½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	32	32
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	38½	37¼
Sydney 5½s '55	31	31
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	84¼	82
Swiss Government 5½s '46	101	99⅝
Taiwan Elec 5½s	79¼	78
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	92	91½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	74¼	74¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	83¾	83½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	65⅝	65
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	84	84
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	95⅞	94¾
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	97	97
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	33	33
Unterelbe 6s '53	35	35
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	31	31
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	34	34
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	33	32
Vienna 6s '52	61	61
Warsaw 7s '58	38	35¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	28½	27½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	85¾	85½

Several Industries Report Improvement

From three industries come reports of greatly increased sales, indicating that more business is to be had if it is gone after. The monthly report of Seidman & Seidman, accountants to the furniture industry, shows that August orders were 26 per cent greater than July, while shipments were 7 per cent greater.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company reports that its August sales in tonnage increased 7.02 per cent over August, 1930, while eight months total handled reached a record of 3,774,307 tons, a gain of 10 per cent over last year.

The Seiberling Rubber Company, according to F. A. Seiberling, president, increased its sales 46 per cent in the first seven months over the like period of 1930. Its plants are working 24 hours a day.

DIVIDENDS

Phillips Jones Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct 20.

Brookline Trust Company of Brookline, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Wilcox-Rich Corporation declared a dividend of 15 cents on class B, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Horn & Hardart Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the class A common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 11.

Curtis Publishing Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 33 1-3 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

International Utilities Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the class A, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Second National Bank of Boston, Mass., declared the regular quarterly $1 dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30.

LONDON WOOL PRICES UP

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The wool auction sales were continued today. The offerings amounted to 10,385 bales, 50 per cent coming from New Zealand. Competition was strong from all sections and prices were generally in sellers' favor. Greasy crossbreds and greasy merinos were frequently withdrawn owing to the high limits of holders.

U. S. PIPE GETS CONTRACT

U. S. Pipe & Foundry Company has been awarded a contract for 32,000 tons of 36-inch pipe by Lincoln, Neb.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
10	Affiliat Pro	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
1	Acme Wire vtc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	Air Invest vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Airw Invest cv pf	7	7	7
1	Allegh Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
3	Allied Mills	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
†875	Alum Co Am	88¾	85⅜	86
1	Alum Goods	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
†0	Alum Ltd B war	3½	3½	3½
1	Am Arch	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1	Am Cit P&LA	25	25	25
15	Am Cit P&LB	3	2⅝	2⅞
*2	Am C Pow A	6	6	6
34	Am Cyan B	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1	Am Dept St 1st pf	5	5	5
26	Am & Fgn P war	7⅝	7	7¼
2	Am Founders	1¼	1⅛	1¼
34	Am Gas & El	40½	38¾	40
1	Am Inves B	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6	Am Light & T	24½	23⅞	23⅞
1	Am Meter	28	28	28
3	Am Nat Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞
77	Am Sup Power	6	5⅛	5⅜
1	Am Sup P 1 pr	75½	75½	75½
2	Am Ut & G B vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
1	Am Yvette	1½	1½	1½
19	Appalach Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5	Ark Nat G A	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
4	As El Ind	4	4	4
*4	As G&El A	6⅞	6	6⅞
10	As G&E war	⅛	⅛	⅛
6	Atlas Ply	3½	3	3
15	Atlas Util	4¾	4⅜	4½
	B			
†40	Baumann (L) pf	51	51	51
1	Ben Ind Loan	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
42	Blue Ridge	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8	Blue Ridge cvt pf	23½	23	23
4	Braz Tr & Lt	8¾	8½	8½
†25	Bunk Hill & S	27	27	27
1	Burco	3	3	3
	C			
10	Cab & Wir A	¼	¼	¼
7	Cab & Wire B	⅛	⅛	⅛
4	Cab & Wire pf	1½	1½	1½
2	CAM Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Car Marc Wirel	1¾	1⅛	1¾
10	†Cent Ill P S pf	89	89	89
8	Cent Pub SA 5% P	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
16	Cent St El	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2	Centrif Pi	3¾	3¾	3¾
4	Chain Strs Dev	½	½	½
1	Chain Str St	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Cities Service	7¼	6¾	7
1	City Serv pf	58¼	58¼	58¼
2	Claude Neon Lts	2¼	2	2
4	Cleve El Ill	33½	32	32
18	Colum O & G vtc	1½	1½	1½
335	†Comwlth Ed	151¼	151¼	151¼
16	Comwlth & So war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1	Cont Shar cvt pf	7	7	7
26	Cord Corp	5½	5¼	5¼
1	Corroon & Rey	1½	1½	1½
1	Cor & Rey pf A	14	14	14
3	Creole Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3	Crocker & Wh	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3	Crown C Pet	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Crown C Intl A	1¾	1¾	1¾
19	Cusi Mex	1-16	1-16	1-16
	D			
1	Davenp Hos (2)	15	15	15
1	Dayton Airpl	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	Deere & Co	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	De Forest	2	1¾	1⅞
6	Derby Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5	Detroit Aircraft	⅞	⅞	⅞
1	Dubilier Con	2	2	2
†150	Duke Power (5)	81	78½	78½
2	Duquesne Gas	¼	¼	¼
1	Durant Mot	⅝	⅝	⅝
	E			
2	East Gas F	16	16	16
†10	Ed El Bos (13.60)	221	221	221
103	El B & Sh (6%f)	20½	19	19½
1	El B & Sh pf (6)	76½	76½	76½
*1	El Pow As (1)	7⅛	7	7
17	El Pw As A (1)	6	5¾	5⅞
6	El P&L opt war	9½	9½	9½
5	Elect Share (6%f)	4¾	4½	4½
1	Elect Sh pf (6r)	50	50	50
†50	Emp G&F 2 pf (8)	51½	51½	51½
†50	Emp G&F 7 pf (7)	45	45	45
1	Emp Pub S A	1	1	1
	F			
3	Falcon Lead	1-16	1-16	1-16
3	Fiat rcts	7⅛	7	7
750	Fla P&L 7 pf	92⅝	89	90
15	Ford M Can A	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝
6	Ford Mot Ltd	7	6¾	7
1	Founda Foreign A	2½	2½	2½
	G			
4	Gen El Ltd rct	8⅜	8¼	8¼
3	Gen Empire	13½	13½	13½
9	Gen Th Eq cv pf	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
2	Globe Underwr	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4	Gold Seal Elec	⅝	½	⅝
19	Goldman Sachs	3	3	3
1	Gorh Inc A	3	3	3
†150	Gorh Inc pf	11½	11½	11½
†90	Gt Atl & P nv	175	174	174
†10	Gt A & P 1st pf	118¼	118¼	118¼
12	Gulf Oil Pa	41¼	40	40½
	H			
1	Holling Gold	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
32	Hudson B M&S	2½	2½	2½
7	Humble Oil	49¼	49¼	49¼
	I			
13	Imp Oil Can	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
1	Ind Ter Ill B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Insull Util	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Ins Co N Am	39	39	39
1	Intercon Petrol	¼	¼	¼
17	Internat Pet	8¼	8⅛	8¼
2	Inter S Raz B	4½	4⅛	4⅛
4	Inter Sup Pow	13	10½	10½
20	Inter Util B	3⅝	3½	3⅝
4	Inter Util war	¾	⅝	⅝
1	Interst Equit	1	1	1
1	Irving Air Ch	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
5	Ital Super A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	Ital Sup deb rt	¾	¾	¾
	K			
	L			
2	Lackaw Sec	29	29	29
4	Lefv Real pf	20½	20½	20½
14	Leonard Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
9	Lone Star Gas	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
	M			
1	McMarr St	9	9	9
3	Mass Util Asso	2½	2½	2½
1	Mavis Bott A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Mayflower Asso	24	23	23
3	ead John	50⅛	50	50
†75	Metro Ed pf	97	97	97
15	Mid West Util	10⅛	9¾	10⅛
10	Mo Kans P L	3	2½	2¾
†25	Moh Hud 1 pf	94	94	94
1	Mohawk Mining	12	12	12
1	Mount Gulf	⅛	⅛	⅛
15	Mount Prod	3	2½	2½
	N			
2	Nat Am Co	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Nat Avia	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5	Nat Bond Sh	24½	23½	24
†25	Nat El Pow A pf	73¾	73¾	73¾
*7	Nat Fuel G	15⅝	15	15
†150	Nat P&L 6% pf	80	78	78
3	Nat P Serv A	13	13	13
1	Nat Service	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8	Nat S T Sec A	3⅜	3¼	3¼
†25	Nat El Pow A pf	73¾	73¾	73¾
8	Nat Sug Ref	28⅜	28¼	28¼
3	Nat Trans	9½	9¼	9¼
1	Nat Un Rad	1½	1½	1½
2	New Bradford	½	½	½
3	N J Zinc	30	29½	29½
1	N Mex & Ariz	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Newmont Min	16	15½	15½
6	Newport Ind inc	2	2	2
25	†NYP&Lt 6 pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
20	†NY Tel 6½ pf	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
75	Niag Hud Pow	7¾	7½	7½
9	Niag Hud A war	1⅛	1	1⅛
1	Niag Hud B war	3	3	3
2	Niag Shares Md	4½	4¼	4¼
4	Niles Bem P	8⅝	8	8½
5	Nipissing Mines	1-16	1-16	1-16
2	Nor Am Av A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
275	†Nor Ind P S 6 pf	96	93	95½
5	*Nor States P A	90	89	89
1	Novadel Ag	38	38	38
	O			
2	Oil Stocks A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Outbrd Mot A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	Overseas Se	1½	1½	1½
	P			
6	Pac G&E 1 pf	25⅝	25½	25½
1	Pantepec Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
3	Parker Rust-Pr	45¼	45¼	45¼
29	Pennroad	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1	Pa Wate & Pow	48¾	48¾	48¾
2	PUeo G Lt & Coke	3½	3½	3½
2	Peo Lt Pow A	1¾	1¼	1¼
3	Phoenix Sec pf	19½	19½	19½
3	Pilot Radio A	4	4	4
4	Pitneyl Bowes	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
†150	Pitts Lake E	70	70	70
2	Prod Roy	½	½	½
18	Pruden Inv	5⅛	5	5⅛
21	Pub Ut Hold war	¼	¼	¼
14	Pub Ut Hold xw	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
†10	Pure Oil pf	62	62	62
	Q			
3	Quincy Mining	3	3	3
	R			
5	Reiter Fost	1¼	1¼	1¼
4	Relian Manage	2¾	2¾	2¾
5	Rep Gas	4⅛	4	4
1	Reybarn Inc	1	1	1
3	Reynolds Inv	1-16	1-16	1-16
2	Rike-Kumler	21	21	21
7	Rockl L&P	11⅜	11¼	11¼
2	Rossia Intl	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	Ruberoid	32	31⅜	31⅜
1	Ryan Cons	1½	1½	1½
	S			
3	St Regis Pap	6¾	6⅝	6¾
7	Salt-Cr Prod	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1	Seaboard Util	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Secur Allied Corp nv	11	7½	7½
8	Segal Lock	3⅛	3½	3½
15	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Sel Ind (al ctf)	43½	43½	43½
1	Seton Leath	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4	Shattuck Denn	2	2	2
12	Shenandoah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	Shenandoah pf	14	14	14
2	Silica Gel ctf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	So Am G & Pl	1	1	1
2	So Cal Ed C pf	24	24	24
3	Southern Corp	2	1¾	1¾
4	So Penn Oil	13¼	12⅝	12⅝
7	Southland Roy	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
12	Stand Mot	⅜	⅜	⅜
125	St Oil Ind	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝
23	St Oil Ky	16	15⅝	15⅝
1	Starrett	2	2	2
1	Stroock & Co	4½	4½	4½
3	Sun Inv pf	33½	33	33
2	Sunray Oil	1	1	1
5	Swift & Co	23½	23	23
	T			
5	Tampa El	33½	31½	31½
16	Technicolor	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
11	Teck Hugh G	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
3	Thatcher Sec	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2	Todd Ship	35	34	35
3	Transcont Air	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Trans Lux	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
1	Tri Cont war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Tri Utilities	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Tubize Ch B	3	3	3
1	Tung-Sol Lamp	5¼	5¼	5¼
	U			
15	Unit Corp war	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
53	Unit Founders	2⅝	2½	2½
31	United Gas	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
30	Unit Gas war	1	⅞	⅞
1	Unit Gas pf	55	55	55
10	Un Lt&Pow A	11½	11⅛	11⅛
6	Un Lt&P cv pf	72¾	70	70
2	U S Dairy Pr A	60	60	60
23	U S Elec Pow	2	1¾	1⅞
2	U S Foil B	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2	Unit Stores vtc	½	½	½
10	Util Pow & Lt	4¼	3⅞	4¼
2	Utility & Ind	4	3¾	4
3	Util & Ind pf	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
	V			
13	Vick Finan	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
	W			
2	Walgreen	13	13	13
1	Wil-Low Caf	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Wil-Low Caf pf	17	17	17
1	Wilson Jones	10	10	10
1	Winter Benj	¼	¼	¼
7	Woolworth Ltd	7½	7½	7½
2	Wright Hargr	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last
5	Ala Pow 5s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Alumin Co 5s 52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Am Cmwlh Pow 6s 40	40	40	40
15	Am El & Pow 6s 57A	52	49	52
10	Am G & E 5s 2028	91	90½	91
7	Am Pow & L 6s 2016	88	87½	87½
3	Appalach Gas 6s 45	26	25	25
3	Appalach Gas 6s 45 B	23½	19	19
6	Appalach Pow 5s 56	99	98¼	98¼
13	Ark Pow & Lgt 5s 56	91	90⅝	90⅝
1	AG&E 5½s 39 inc ctf	43	43	43
6	AG&E 5s 68	48	47	47
1	AG&E 4½s 48	45	45	45
13	AG&E 4½s 49 C	42	41½	41½
18	AT&T 5½s 55 A	73⅞	73⅛	73⅛
13	Bell Tel Can 5s 55 A	94	93	92
15	Bell Tel Can 5s 57 B	93¼	93	93
1	Buffalo Gen El 5s 56	104½	104½	104½
80	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	80⅛	78⅝	78⅝
1	Cent Ill U S 5s 68 G	96	96	96
14	Cent Pub Ser 5½s 49	39⅝	38	39
7	Cent St El 5½s 54	35	34⅝	35
2	Cent St P&L 5½ '53	42	42	42
10	Cities Ser 5s '66	51⅛	50¼	50¼
156	Cities Ser 5s '50	53⅜	52⅝	52¾
1	Cities Ser G 5½'42	55¼	55¼	55¼
2	Cities Ser P 5½ '52	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛
17	Comwlth Ed 4s '81 P	88	87⅝	87⅞
6	Cons G B 4¾ '69 G	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	Cons G Balt 4s '81	94¼	94	94
5	Consum P 4½ '58	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
20	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	68	67¼	68
6	Cudahy P 5½ '37	90	90	90
1	Det C G 6s '47 A	100	100	100
1	Duquesne Gas 6s '45	12	12	12
6	East Ut Inv 5s '54 A	34	33½	33½
5	Elec P&L 5s 2030	67	66¼	66¼
2	Emp O&R 5½s '42	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
5	Fed Wat 5½s '54	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞
3	Firestn Cot M 5s '48	73⅞	73½	73⅞
4	Fla P&L 5s '54	76⅛	75	75½
4	Garlock P 6s '39	81	81	81
35	Gatineau P 5s '56	67¾	65	65
5	Gatineau P 6s '41	60	60	60
3	Gen Mot 5s '32	100	100	100
1	Gen Mot 5s '33	99	99	99
5	Gen Mot 5s '35	98½	98½	98½
5	Geo P 5s '67	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
10	Gillette 5s '40	81	81	81
10	Gt Nor P 6s '35	103¼	103	103
1	Grand Tr 6½s '36	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Ground Gr Sh 6s '44	12	12	12
5	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	92	92	92
11	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	95	95	95
10	Hood Rub 7s '36	45¼	45¼	45¼
5	Ill P&L 5s '56 C	88	85½	85½
11	Ill P&L 5s '53 A	99½	99½	99½
4	Ill P&L 5½s '54 B	95	95	95
25	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
16	Insull Ut I 6s '40 B	59¼	58⅛	58¼
1	Int P Sec 7s D '36	68	68	68
9	Interl P S 6½s '54b	89	89	89
1	Interl Sec Am 5s '47	55½	55½	55½
2	Inters P 5s '57	79	78	78
3	Inters P S 4½s '58	83	80½	83
5	Inv Co 5s '47 A ww	77¼	77¼	77¼
5	Kimberly Cl 5s '43 A	95	95	95
2	Kop Gas & C 5s '47	87½	87½	87½
4	Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	88	87	87
3	Libby McaL 5s '42	90	90	90
5	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Louis P&L 5s '57	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
6	Mass Gas 5½s '46	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	McCord R 6s '43 ww	40	40	40
1	Mid W Ut 5s '34	71	71	71
6	Minn G Lt 4½s '50	88¼	88¼	88¼
1	Miss R P 6s '44 xw	86	86	86
1	Miss R Pw 5s '55	83	83	83
5	MontLH&P 5s '51 A	85½	85½	85½
1	Narragansett 5s '57	100	100	100
2	Natl El P 5s '78	50⅞	50	50
11	Nat Pub S 5s '78	51½	51⅛	51⅛
3	Neis Bros 6s '48	50	50	50
9	Nev Cal Ed 5s '56	82	82	82
2	N E G&E 5s '50	70	69½	69½
1	NE G&E 5s '48	72	72	72
2	NE G&E 5s '47	73¾	72	72
10	NY P&L 4½s '67	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
7	Nor Ind P Ser 5s '66	99	98	98
11	Nor O P&L 5½s '51	100½	100½	100½
1	Nor State P 4½s'61	91	91	91
9	Ohio Pow 5s'52 B	99½	99½	99½
1	Ohio Pow 4½s'56 D	95	95	95
1	Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
6	Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Pac G&E 6s'41 B	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Penn C P&L 4½s'77	92	92	92
6	Penn D&W 6s'49 xw	45¼	45	45¼
21	Penn OP&L 5½s'54A	100	100	100
2	Peo Gas L&C 4s'81R	89	89	89
8	Peo Lt&P 5s'79 ww	26⅜	26	26⅜
2	Phil Sub G&E 4½s'57	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
8	Piedmont El 6½s'60A	61	60	61
3	Potomac Ed 5s'56 E	97	95	95
3	Pow Corp NY 5½s'47	87	87	87
2	Pub Ser Ill 4½s'80 E	92½	92½	92½
7	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	95½	95¼	95½
8	Pug So P&L 4½s'50D	83½	82½	82½
9	Rep Gas 6s '45 A	62	58	58
15	Safe Har W 4½s'79	96⅛	96	96
2	Shwg W&P 4½s 67 A	82	82	82
5	Shwg W&P 4½s 70 D	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1	Shwg W&P 5s 70 C	85¾	85¾	85¾
2	Snider Pack 6s 32	28¼	28¼	28¼
20	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3	South Cal Ed 5s 51	101	100⅞	101
1	Southern N Gas 6s 44	34	34	34
3	S G & E 5s 57 A	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	Stand G & E 6s 35	91½	91½	91½
2	Stand G & E 6s 66	84	84	84
8	Stand P & Lt 6s 57	79	78¾	78¾
3	Stand Tel 5½s 43	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
21	Swift & Co 5s 40	100¼	100	100
3	Swift & Co 5s 44	104⅛	140	104
1	Tenn El Pow 5s 56	98	98	98
5	Tex P & Lt 5s 56	94⅛	94	94
11	Un Gulf Corp 5s 50	98½	97	97
5	Unit Am Inv 5s 48 A	78	78	78
4	Un Lt & P 6s 75	82½	81⅞	81⅞
5	Un Lt & P 5½s 59	101⅛	101⅛	101
20	Un Lgt & Ry 5½s 52	80	78	78
7	Un Lgt & Ry 6s 52 A	101½	101½	101½
1	Un Pub Serv 6s 42A	31	31	31
1	U S Rub 6s 33	81½	81½	81½
2	U S Rub 6½s 33	92	92	92
18	Van Sweringen 6s'35	39½	39	39
36	West Pa Pw 4s'61H	96	94½	94½
1	West Tex Ut 5s'57A	71½	71½	71½
3	Wisc P&L 5s'56 E	100	100	100

FOREIGN BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
5	Baden Con Mun 7s'51	30	30	30
1	Buen Airs Pr 7s'52	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1	Cauca Val 7s'48	20	20	20
2	Cent Bk Ger 6s'51B	34¾	34½	34½
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'31	15	15	15
1	Com Priv Bk 5½s'37	39	39	39
13	Europ Elec 6½s'65xw	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
5	Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	35	35	35
6	Gers Cons M 6s'47	31¼	31¼	31¼
3	Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	47	47	47
5	Guan&W RR 6s'58 A	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1	Hamburg El 5½s '38	50	50	50
12	It Sup P 6s'63Axw	46¾	46¼	46¼
2	Mendoza Pr 7½s'51	20¼	20¼	20¼
25	Netherlds 6s '72 B	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
1	Ruhr Hous 6½s '58	44¾	44¾	44¾
5	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	28	28	28

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. ‡Ex-rights. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10% in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. h—Plus 5% in stock. k—Paid so far this year. j—Partly stock. r—Cash or stock. ur—Under rule. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk. Ago	Yr. Ago
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.64⅞	$.66¼	$.97¼
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	.54	.57¼	1.02¾
Oats, No. 2 White	.33	.34	.48
Flour	4.35	4.35	4.85
Beef, family	13.25	13.25	20.00
Pork	20.50	21.00	32.50
Cotton, mid up	.0605	.0665	.1020
Zinc	.0370	.0370	.0425
Iron	16.26	16.26	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07	.07	.10⅞@¼
Tin	.2235	.2325	.2830
Rubber	.0458	.0525	.0787½
Sugar	.0455	.0455	.0425
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0550
Print cloth	.0287½	.0300	.0450

CARLOADINGS UP FOR WEEK

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 19 totaled 742,628 cars, the car service division of the American Railway Association announced. This was an increase of 74,878 above the preceding week, when loadings were reduced owing to Labor Day, but a decrease of 209,933 cars from the like week last year and 424,767 cars under the corresponding week two years ago. Loadings of merchandise less than carload-lot freight for the week totaled 217,912 cars, an increase of 20,287 above the preceding week, but 26,882 cars below the like week last year and 53,495 cars under the similar week two years ago.

SOUTH DEMANDS TRADE CHANNELS BE OPEN TO ALL

Protective Tariff Called Governmental Hand in Private Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 30—"All unnecessary governmental restraints and handicaps on reciprocal trade," were condemned by the final session of the Southern Foreign Trade Conference here Tuesday as a declaration of policy.

A motion to this effect, adopted unanimously, declared: "It is our studied conviction that government-imposed restraints on business are contributing to the delay in the revival of reciprocal trade, which is so essential to business recovery throughout the world. It is our opinion that the economic welfare of all nations would be well served were governments to eliminate, in so far as possible, all unnecessary restraints and handicaps on reciprocal trade."

The protective tariff was assailed by Mr. T. J. Caldwell, vice-president of the Union National Bank of Houston, Texas, who said that the protective tariff system, "no longer so important as a revenue producer," is the single instance of governmental interference with private business that is not branded as socialistic by capital.

But Mr. Caldwell warned that merely razing the tariff wall would not necessarily provide a pathway to prosperity. The South, he said, will profit most in the future development of reciprocal foreign trade, and for this reason the development of southern industries is of particular importance now.

"In our rush to increase our manufactures," he said, "let us not make the mistake that has been made by so many industries in these countries of building upon a false and hopeless foundation which must fail in the course of time."

Mr. R. L. McKellar, foreign freight traffic manager of the Southern Railway System at Louisville, Ky., suggested that the Department of Commerce be urged to make a foreign trade survey of the South on and east of the Mississippi River and on and south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers similar to those made in other parts of the country. Such a survey, he said, would get at the root of actual southern trade conditions.

Capt. Frank M. Hawks, American aerial speed ace, told the conference that modern air transportation could be made a vital factor in reviving and promoting business and reciprocal trade, especially with Latin America. Other speakers included Mr. Simon J. Lubin, chairman of the Pan-American Institute of Reciprocal Trade; Mr. James J. Murphy Jr., chief of the consular commercial service of the Department of State, and Mr. Granville O. Woodward, United States trade commissioner at Hong Kong.

The general feeling expressed among delegates at the conclusion of the meeting was that much had been accomplished in clearing a path toward solving foreign trade difficulties, and that important constructive suggestion had been made.

GERMAN BANKS TAKE STEPS TO NEW STABILITY

(Continued from Page 1)

leaving to Germany the basis of a sufficient note circulation.

This agreement, however, signified only that the bankers' conference in Basel recommended to the individual creditors of the different countries that they should not withdraw their credits for six months, this under conditions which will give the creditors additional security and a certain increase in the interest rates.

Accepting "Freezing" Plan

These "freezing" recommendations have not yet been accepted by all creditors in the different countries. Until they have been so accepted, the prohibition against payment contained in the German foreign-currency ordinance will continue to apply, at least in so far as the creditors are banks.

The conditions of the German foreign-currency ordinance have been several times mitigated. In particular the granting of general permission to purchase foreign exchange for the purpose of legitimate trade with foreign countries is now allowed. It remains to be seen whether the ordinance, like every official compulsory regulation, will not foster "capital-flight" more than it hinders it. Notwithstanding the severe punishment by fine and imprisonment prescribed for violations of the ordinance, and notwithstanding the expropriation of foreign-exchange holdings of the German population which are not needed for business purposes, the gold and foreign-exchange reserve of the Reichsbank have increased by only an inconsiderable sum, some 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 marks, since the lowest level was reached. Neither the cessation of the heavy foreign withdrawals brought about by the inevitable "freezing," nor the relatively big German export surplus, nor finally the extremely high Reichsbank discount rate which was for a time in force, availed to activize the foreign-exchange balance.

The passive tendency of this balance was overcome only by the expropriation of "unnecessary" foreign exchange owned by the home population. This expropriation brought in several hundred million marks. But that reserve of foreign exchange is now in great part exhausted.

Bourse Reopening Prepared

An attempt was made with all possible technical expedients to prepare for the reopening of the Bourse. In many security branches facilities were provided for the obtaining of credit against collateral; and the liquidation of all engagements was mildly regulated and spread out over a long time. Finally, bear speculation was made extremely difficult by provisionally forbidding trading for future settlement. But both the material and the psychological conditions were such that selling on the newly-reopened Bourse was extraordinarily heavy.

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On the first Bourse day almost all stocks fell by some 25 per cent: and selling orders were so severely "rationed" that would-be sellers succeeded in getting rid of only from 5 to 10 per cent of the stock they offered.

A great many "cash stocks"—that is, relatively inactive stocks for which in normal times payment is always in cash and immediate—were not quoted at all; even with the most drastic "rationing" the fall in prices in these cases would have been catastrophic. Somewhat better was the course of fixed-interest securities which fell approximately 10 to 15 per cent, but sellers of these also were severely "rationed."

Second Day Better

On the second Bourse day things somewhat improved. "Rationing" was not so severe; and while part of the quotations were at about the very low levels of the first day, some quotations advanced a little. But even on this second day the quotations gave no genuine picture of conditions: and a considerable time must elapse before the relationship between selling and buying orders becomes normal. For this indeed more than mere technical equilibrium between offers and demand is required; necessary also will be a realization of the changes in economic structure, values, and yields which have taken place and which will take place in future. In spite of a certain quantity of intervention-purchases, the accumulated momentum of selling has not yet been exhausted.

A factor against this selling pressure is the considerable quantity of reichsmark currency received in exchange for expropriated foreign currencies. This domestic currency seeks investment, but it has not yet ventured into the Bourse. It is beyond doubt that as soon as the alleviations and temporary provisional safeguards now in force are withdrawn, many banking and Bourse firms will prove to be insolvent: and these firms will not live to witness the attainment of a normal level of security quotations.

Circulation Keeps Down

In the general dislocation, it is a happy circumstance that the note circulation, in spite of the help given by the Reichsbank in various quarters, has increased by only a few hundred million marks above its pre-crisis level, and that it is lower than at the same period of last year by several hundred million marks.

The volume of trade, it is true, has also declined considerably since last year. During the crisis a considerable part of the withdrawn foreign credits was replaced by the Reichsbank discount credits; and the Reichsbank could not avoid temporarily rediscounting finance bills.

The Reichsbank now desires, while maintaining the quality of its discounts portfolio, to substitute genuine commercial bills for these finance bills; and thereby not only to increase the liquidity of the commercial banks but also to develop more elastic credit conditions for business. But it is absolutely necessary that only genuine circulating credits which have not yet taken bill form should be converted into Reichsbank discounts. A conversion into bills of such current-account credits as really constitute investment-credits or working-capital credits would be contrary to the exigencies of Reichsbank currency policy. It is supremely to be wished that by means of measures which are indeed not normal but which in Germany's present exceptional condition are defensible, any excessive deflation will be prevented. But at the same time anything in the nature of inflation must be avoided.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mai Adelaide Jandron, Detroit, Mich.
Albert G. Cook, Regina, Sask., Canada.
Evelyn Warnshuis, Oak Park, Ill.
Shirley J. Warnshuis, Oak Park, Ill.
Edward Warnshuis Jr., Oak Park, Ill.
Earleen Warnshuis, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Edith Ball Sites, Pittsburgh, Penna.
John B. Sites, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. May MacDowell, Miami, Fla.
Wanda MacDowell, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Henry N. Austin, Corona, L. I., N. Y.
Mary S. Austin, Corona, L. I., N. Y.
Henry N. Austin, Corona, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Sara E. Weir, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Thomas Bruder, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Edith May Bruder, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Thomas Bruder, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Ella C. Levy, Shreveport, La.
Erich Hempel, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Edna F. Mackie, New Orleans, N. J.
Mrs. Anna F. Niebling, South Orange, N. J.
W. W. Baker, Pana, Ill.
Mrs. Joel R. Baker, Pana, Ill.
Mrs. C. McFarnahan, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Dorothy E. Oliver, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

CLOTHIER TO CUT PRICES

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Hart, Schaffner & Marx wholesale prices will be reduced from 11 to 40 per cent from current levels and retail price reductions will parallel the wholesale cuts.

FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

Evening Scarf Requiring Yard of Material

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SCARFS are so very desirable, for style and smartness as well as often for a bit of additional warmth, that it is almost impossible for one to have too many of them, fresh and new and conforming to the latest fashion.

One yard of 36-inch material is sufficient for the making of one of the most charming wraplike scarfs imaginable. It may be worn in the usual manner, the front ends hanging straight down, or the two ends may be tied in a single loose knot at the waistline, in smart imitation of a short jacket.

There are many materials suitable for use, among them being georgette, organdy, silks of various kinds, satin, and velvet. It is better to choose something that is plain, without any design whatever, but it is possible attractively to make use of material having a very small and closely set figure.

Ingenious Shaping

A scarf made from one yard of 36-inch material in the manner to be described here, will measure when finished about 25 inches in width in its middle portion and a little over two yards in length from one sharply pointed end to the opposite one. The irregularity in the shape of the scarf contributes much to its effectiveness, making it interestingly unlike the ordinary scarf cut on straight and even lines.

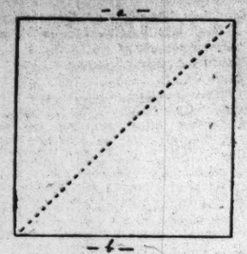
The square of material is cut diagonally from one corner to the opposite corner, and the edges *a* and *b* are then sewed together. In case the material is a little wider than 36 inches, so that one yard of it makes a piece rectangular in shape, it should be cut as above; but to sew the two shorter sides together will produce a longer scarf, while to join the two longer sides will give a broader one. To avoid any possibility of mistake, cut a paper pattern the size of the goods, then cut the paper diagonally and fit the two pieces together as desired.

The scarf is worn so that in the back the angle on its lower edge comes well over to the right hip, bringing the angle on the top edge just in front of the left shoulder. The point of this latter angle is cut away, cutting an inch back into the material, to make a more nearly straight edge there. Then for about three inches at this place, the edge of the material is shirred or a few small pleats are laid there, and an artificial flower or a velvet ribbon bow is used to conceal the shirring or pleats. The pointed end on the left side will hang down in front a little lower than the right end.

Decorative Touches

The lining for the scarf, if a lining is used, may be of another kind of material than that used for the outside; or it may be the same kind, except in the case of velvet. The color of the lining is most important and should be chosen with a view to affording a contrast. With black or other dark-hued outer material, a lining of white, ivory or silver color is striking.

The seam comes diagonally across the back, from the left shoulder across to the right hip; if the material is figured, the seam must be planned so that the figures will fit together properly. On plain material one can make the line of this seam interesting by running several rows of machine-stitching, one-



The Pattern Above Shows Simplicity of Making Scarf.

eighth of an inch apart, along it. The effect suggests decoration rather than a seam. By using these rows of stitching the inside of the scarf can be made as neat looking as the outside.

The appearance of a seam can also be avoided, in the case of many materials, by inserting between the two parts a strip of gold or silver lace insertion, or black lace insertion may be chosen for use with black. Let this strip be from two to six inches wide. Coming on a diagonal line, as it does, this adds considerable ornamentation, besides obviating the need of a lining. If gold or silver lace is used, an attractive front shoulder ornament is a gold-colored or silver-colored flower. If black lace insertion is chosen, a black velvet bow on the front of the shoulder may prove to be most effective.

As a finish for the edges of an unlined scarf, a picot edge is dainty on sheer materials, while a tiny hem, caught by hand, looks well on heavier materials.

An evening scarf usually is of a different color or at least a different shade from the frock with which it is worn, as, pink, blue, or yellow with a white chiffon frock; green with a yellow frock. When the scarf is made of satin or velvet, it adds smartness to the ensemble to use a narrow strip or twist of the same material for the belt of the frock.

Bonney

OUR FRIEND AND INTIMATE, THE EMPRESS EUGENIE

The Chignon of Curls Is Suggested as an Enhancement of the New-Old Mode in Hat and Frock.

No, not a Junior Leaguer of 1931, but the beautiful consort of Napoleon III, as seen by a painter of the Second Empire. The delightful simplicity of the coiffure will no doubt find emulation as the bob grows out. In fact, in Paris "adjustable" curls already are available.

Contrasts in Haberdashery

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE niceties of the masculine wardrobe this season to a great extent are expressed in shirts, ties, handkerchiefs, socks and other items that come within the category of haberdashery and which have undergone subtle change. Gray is becoming a prominent color in town suiting, competing with the usual run of blues and browns, and accessories are naturally in accord. It is interesting to note, however, that necktie, handkerchief and sock combinations are leaning less to uniformity and more interesting contrasts, therefore giving more scope to individual taste.

The new shirtings show a tendency toward stripes of fine, hair-line clusters; the prominent colors are tan, brown, gray, blue and, as a rule, there is little use of white in the ground. These patterns are shown in fine, durable cottons, specially the Scotch broadcloth which has a base of Egyptian cotton that gives an attractive silky effect and "feel." The revival noted last spring of the bosomed shirt in colored fabrics to wear with any town sack suit, again holds sway. The bosom is lightly starched and fastened with pearl buttons. The attached collar is also lightly starched, but the cuffs are soft. The slight increase in formality shown this season is carried out in the Prince of Wales collar, which has an underfacing with two removable celluloid supports that keep the tabs in shape. On the sides of the collar are loops which fasten to the stud; in this manner a permanent shape is given to a soft collar.

Gray Sounds the Key

For formal use with the morning coat, whether it is of the back-tailed, or short, single-breasted type—which younger men seem to prefer—gray striped trousers and a double-breasted waistcoat of gray poplin must be worn, and a white bosom shirt. A popular model in this style has a comfortable bosom 10 inches in length, and is laid in ¾-inch pleats. Another style, equally correct, has a plain starched bosom. Also suited to formal day use is a white shirt of zephyr cloth, expertly tailored and fastened with handsome pearl buttons. All these models show starched, linked cuffs.

When the short formal coat is worn, the starched, turn-down collar remains en règle, and with it a wing tie or a four-in-hand.

Black, white and gray are the standard tie colors and a plain lavender four-in-hand is being favorably received and tones most attractively with the gray waistcoat. The handkerchief may be of white linen with a rolled edge or of gray silk shepherd-plaid matching the cravat.

The tailed morning coat calls for a winged collar with an ascot or four-in-hand tie, in gray or showing the black-and-white combinations; spats of gray box cloth (which are also worn with the short morning coat), and a white linen handkerchief.

Variety Is the Spice

As was indicated last season, silk socks are largely relegated to evening use. For this purpose they are of a fine black thread with self clocks, often in openwork. For the day, are offered imported French lisle socks, both ribbed and flat, with contrasting, hand-embroidered clocks in silk. Even more luxurious, are fine wool socks in Scotch wool and cashmere knit in two-tone designs.

The season's neckties, no matter what the shape, or style, avoid large, irregular designs in favor of fine, geometrical patterns and small plaids. Blue, brown, green and maroon are the best-liked colors in the order named.

Interesting and practical are some new sleeping and lounging pajámas in materials running from rich silk brochet and silk-and-wool mixtures in Paisley patterns, to sateens in gingham and calico designs. A combination of the sleeping and lounging suit has a knee-length coat which, if so desired, may be worn for sleeping purposes without the trousers. A pajama suit that does away with buttons has a middle top with a single neck button, which may or may not be used. These are shown at a smart shop in blue, peach, yellow and old-rose broadcloth and are priced at $5.

The Guimpe Returns

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

WITH the revival of the versatile and convenient guimpe, so-called "convertible" dresses are skillfully designed to exploit this feature. Such models bring the more delicate and becoming fabric near the face, thus achieving the modish "light top" effect for which there continues to be an active demand, both in made-to-order and ready-made frocks.

When the chief mission of the adjustable guimpe is to transform an evening dress into a handsome afternoon gown, lace of contrasting color or differing shade is at present first choice. This is evidenced in some recent models of black velvet, satin and crêpe, with deep back décolletage cut to extend upward in suspender-like outline, forming narrow straps over the shoulders where they are held to the eggshell tinted lace guimpe with jeweled clips. For formal afternoon wear, such a guimpe outlines a simple round neck both back and front and has cap, elbow or full-length sleeves. When of cap or elbow length there is usually a finish of the dress fabric, knotted and with scarf ends. A flower or an embroidered motif on the left front of the guimpe also repeats the color of the skirt "tying up" the two in what appears to be a single entity. The guimpe removed, and the wearer is in evening attire!

Lace Tops

This type of guimpe, being well anchored by means of its sleeves, is usually merely attached to an elastic at back and front, the neck opening being large enough to go over the head. Lace flouncing is well adapted to the making of a guimpe, the back plain and the fronts arranged either in surplice outline or left loose and held in cowl effect with a brooch. The edge of the lace supplies a becoming neck and sleeves finish, besides saving work.

Another very different type of guimpe shows at the sides as well as at sleeves and neck, some models dipping down almost to the waistline at one side, the top of the skirt being shaped irregularly. This type of guimpe is mounted on a waistband or else on a skeleton of net and if intended only for evening wear, is sleeveless and with formal décolletage. With several such guimpes, matching, harmonizing or contrasting with the skirt in both fabric and color, one may enjoy sufficient variety in evening gowns with one or two skirts as a basis. There can also be a guimpe of the skirt material, long sleeves and round neck, to wear in the same manner as the sleeveless guimpes, resulting in an apparently one-piece frock. The union of skirt and guimpe in all such cases is an important feature, upward curves, points, blocks or tabs forming an irregularity of outline which is graceful and becoming to the figure.

Remodeling Last Year's Frock

When remodeling of a last season's frock is being done, the addition of a new bodice top and sleeves will usually eliminate the most apparent signs of wear. There is the further advantage that the discarded bodice top and sleeves will serve as a pattern by which to cut the new material, the guimpe being made enough longer to allow for its showing between the irregular shapings of the skirt top, which extends above the waistline. If piecing of the skirt is necessary to accomplish this, the joining can be covered by a modish belt.

Pattern companies are offering various models for detached guimpes, each with two styles of sleeves, so that the home dressmaker need have no trouble in following the practical suggestions here given. There are also ready-to-wear guimpes on sale in the shops which will give one an idea of their general appearance. Many of these are for "junior" wear and are excellent as a means of introducing light color into an otherwise dark, plain dress. In any case, the detached guimpe offers wide possibility of variety, and, in many instances, solves the problem of frequent visits to the cleaners, as these accessories of lace, georgette, batiste and the like are easily and quickly laundered at home.

Fur Trimmings

Whether frocks are formal or tailored, one of the distinctive seasonable notes is seen in the bands of simulated leopard or other furs which trim them. On street dresses revers, cuffs, collars, buttons and belts either singly or collectively are fashioned of fur.

Other versions of fur trimming are presented in bands of fur on sleeves from elbow to wrist, collars of half-fabric and half-fur and flat fur bows placed at the V of the neckline. Fur trimming is also utilized to provide color contrast as, for example, when leopard is used on bright red and green cloth suits, or white galyak contrasts sharply with wool frocks of black or bright blue.

STRIKING PERIOD MODEL FROM ARDANSE Bonney

The Lace Yoke and Elbow Sleeves Mark a New Trend.

This picturesque frock, which seems to mark the return of the ingénue, is developed in deep royal-blue velvet and Venetian lace. The scalloped tucking on the skirt is a style point of great interest.

Cheerful Raincoats

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FALL raincoats indicate the same preferences as to colors, fabrics, trimming and silhouette that one finds in other apparel, with only such apparent differences as are necessary because of the use for which these garments are designed. All the standard waterproofed fabrics, for example, such as sudanette, gabardine, crêpe-de-chine, rayon, velvet, and the like, are appearing in somewhat new guise, many of them following the vogue for tweeds, travel prints, snowflake and nubbed effects, all of which are particularly suited to colder weather. There is also a lightweight wool covert, both in plain and broken plaid effect, as well as a jersey-like combination of cotton and rayon which makes a special bid for favor owing to its peculiar sheen. This is also true of satin, which is an important fall fabric, and is now being revived for raincoat models.

Campus and Sports Wear

The demand for white raincoats is still strongly in evidence, especially by the college and boarding school contingent, who find such a garment ideal for campus wear and spectator sports. The continued popularity of black-and-white accounts in a large measure for this, as many of the white raincoats have stunning details worked out in black patent leather. Interchangeable patent leather belts and sleeve strappings are a novelty on white raincoats, scarlet, jade-green, king-blue and other smart accessory colorings giving individuality and variety to the all-white rain outfit. There is, of course, a matching boutonnière properly to complete the accessory ensemble.

The styling of the new fall raincoats favors two distinctive silhouettes, one cut in the swagger type, full and belted; the other more shaped to the figure and with close, higher placed waistline. Both single- and double-breasted models are shown, in each case the arrangement of buttons being emphasized as an important trimming feature. A somewhat new style of closing is a compromise between the single- and double-breasted and shows a high side neck closing with buttons grouped near the neckline and again below the belt. The buttons are often in color contrast and form a nucleus for other accessories.

New Cape Models

Dolman and raglan sleeves are approved, especially for the models simulating the weaves of British tweeds in novelty twisted threads and herringbone pattern. The newest of these sleeves incline toward a wide bell-shaped cuff, button-trimmed. A proofed fabric, like sudanette, falling as it does in soft, slenderizing lines, is specially good for a caped model. The preferred cape is one with openings for the arms, thus holding the cape in place though not interfering with its easy gracefulness. Such a detachable cape, either collared or collarless, is often a great convenience for emergency wear. Necklines in some models are finished with jaunty scarf collars, one end of which pulls through the other and fastens with a single big button. Notched shawl collars are also seen, the heavier looking fabrics featuring more bulk at the neck and shoulders to give apparent slenderness to the waist. Narrow, tailored belts with criss-cross closing over buttons at each end are in keeping with the increased use of buttons as a trimming feature and there are smart designs in buckles and slides, matching in material and color the other accessories.

So closely do many of the new raincoats resemble one's ordinary street attire that one need not feel unsuitably dressed if the sun bursts forth unexpectedly. Even the latest thing in fall millinery is being adapted to the raincoat ensemble, the narrow-brimmed derby, tilted to one side, having proved the most appropriate model for such use thus far shown.

New Linings for Old Sleeves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES the sleeve linings of a man's coat are badly worn when there is little wear noticeable otherwise. A new sleeve lining is quite inexpensive and, when needed, effects a great improvement in the appearance of the garment. The amount of material required is usually just the length of the sleeve with a little added for turning in at the top and bottom, as most materials are wide enough for the pieces to be laid side by side with a little careful placing.

A sleeve lining is not at all difficult to make or to set into the garment when several rather important points are considered. One of these is that the lining and outside sleeve must be in perfect alignment—that is, the lengthwise seams must be matched exactly, otherwise there will be a bias twisting that not only looks badly but is decidedly uncomfortable as well. Then, too, the lining and outside must be tacked together the length of the seams to prevent the lining from sagging. Another important point is to cut the lining so large that it will give easily with each movement.

The Method

First rip out the old lining and press out all seam lines quite smoothly, in order that a perfect pattern may be obtained. Cut the new linings, placing the pattern in the right direction on the material according to the markings of the old linings. Stitch together the separate parts of each lining and press the seams. Be sure that the sleeves and linings are matched. Turn the sleeve wrong-side-out and lay the lining over this sleeve with the inner arm-seam of the lining directly over the same seam of the sleeve. Baste the two loosely together from the top to about two inches from the cuff. Then baste the other seam in this same way and carefully turn the sleeve with its lining right-side-out. Turn in the surplus at the top and the bottom, then try the sleeve on to make sure that the bastings are not too tight. Slightly pull the sleeve to make sure that the lining is sufficiently loose. The bastings must not show at all from the right side, but should be caught through the surplus at the edge of the seam. If the sleeve hangs correctly, turn it right-side-out again and fell it at the top and bottom edges.

If the sleeve lining is worn only at the top and an entirely new lining is not needed, pieces can be inserted in the top to repair this part of the lining. They should be made deep enough not to show the joining from the armhole. For this kind of a repair, first baste the sleeve and lining together, then rip away the felling around the armhole. Remove as much of the old as is necessary and use this part as a pattern. Allow plenty for seaming at the lower edge of the patching as well as at the top edge. Sew up the side seams before joining them to the lower part. After joining them neatly, fell them at the upper edge. This is quite a simple piece of work, but adds much to the appearance of a garment, especially a topcoat or an overcoat.

Making Shields

When a coat lining is worn at the armhole, shields can be made which not only will cover the worn part quite neatly and effectively, but also lengthen the usefulness of the garment.

The best material for shields in a coat or vest is a soft flannel—usually black in a dark garment or brown or gray for other colors. This flannel is of a texture similar to broadcloth but any firm, close weave of fabric can be used. It should be soft enough to be comfortable and give easily.

Cut a paper pattern shield-shaped, large enough completely to cover all worn places and be sure to follow the curve of the armhole perfectly. Cut the shields from the cloth and notch the outer edges in fine, even notches, leaving the inner edges plain. Rip the felling away from the armhole and slip the shield into place, then pin or baste it in its proper position along this seam. Smooth the shield out carefully over the body lining, and with fine, even stitches run a line of half-back stitches close to the notching. These stitches are like the ones called "seed stitch" in embroidery parlance. They must not be taken through the outside material but merely catch the lining.

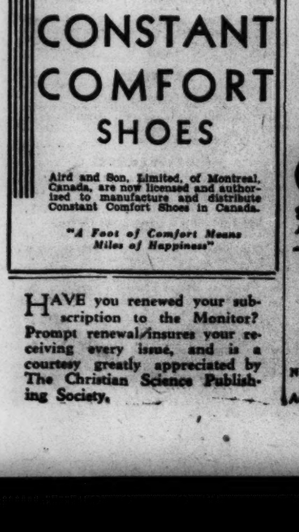
Remove all pins and fell the sleeve lining over the edge of the shield. Similar shields can be made for a vest which is worn at the armhole, but the shields for a vest are smaller than those on a coat and are made with one end squared off to match the vertical under arm seam of the garment. Shields may be machine-stitched into a vest by following the edge all around and are even simpler to make than those in a coat. When the shield is first pinned in place, the edge of the lining should be slightly slipped over the edge of the seam so that the worn part will be brought entirely under the shield and no ragged edges will appear. In either coat or vest these shields can also be made of a firm lining material, but in this case all edges must be carefully turned in, and sewn firmly down to the lining.

Fashion Nuggets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sleeves are one of the most important features in the fall silhouette, and they serve to discriminate the costume. For sports, shoulder caps are most effective. For afternoon, puffs and leg-o'-mutton are accepted as correct.

Shoes play an important part in the completion of the costume to complement the correct ensemble. Pumps of higher cut are worn with the cloth dress or suit. Suède and calfskin vie with each other for first place. Stitching or self-strapping make them admirably suitable for wearing with the walking suit.



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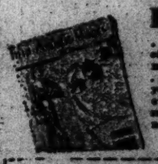

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STRONG RALLY BY MRS. ARENDS

Wins Opening Match From Mrs. Mulqueen, 1 Up—Miss Stifel Beaten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 30—The only surprise provided by the 16 matches in the first round of match play in the twenty-sixth annual Canadian ladies' open golf championship at the Rosedale Golf Club on Tuesday was the defeat of Miss Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va., runner-up in 1927, by Mrs. S. G. Bennett of the Lambton Golf Club, defeated finalist in the Canadian close tourney in 1929. The margin of victory was 1 up and the winner was hard pressed to check the strong rally of Miss Stifel on the last five holes. Mrs. Bennett was 3 up after 13 holes and halved the fourteenth, but a birdie on the fifteenth and a remarkable recovery on the short sixteenth gave Miss Stifel both holes. The last two were halved in par figures.

One of the greatest rallies in the history of the championship was staged by Mrs. John Arends of the Kildeer Country Club, Prairie View, Ill., who defeated Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen of the Toronto Golf Club, 1 up. The loser set the pace from the first hole until the seventeenth and with six to play appeared to have a certain victory. She missed a two-foot putt on the thirteenth which would have made her dormie 5, but when she failed for her half Mrs. Arends took advantage of the opportunity and by playing each of the next six holes according to par squared the match on the seventeenth and won on the home hole.

One Extra-Hole Match

The only extra-hole match of the day was won by Miss Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., at the expense of Miss Cecile Smith of the Toronto Golf Club. The loser lost the first hole when her caddie picked up the ball, but she was 2 up after five holes and all square at the turn. Miss Wall was 2 up going to the fourteenth, but Miss Smith won the fourteenth and fifteenth to square the match and the next three holes were halved. On the extra hole a semi-stymie kept Miss Smith from getting a half and prolonging the match.

Mrs. W. G. Fraser of The Royal Ottawa Golf Club, formerly Miss Alexa Stirling, was given a great struggle by an 18-year-old player who was competing in her first national championship, Miss Doris Taylor of the Kanawaki Golf Club, and it was only when the latter weakened under the strain of the match on the final holes that Mrs. Fraser was able to secure a 1-up victory. Miss Taylor was 2 up at the eighth, but Mrs. Fraser squared the match coming in and took the lead, but a birdie 2 at the sixteenth squared the match for the fourth time. The loser broke on the home hole to lose the match.

Other close matches were won by Miss Mary K. Browne of The Kirtland Country Club, near Cleveland, who defeated Miss Helen Lawson of Los Angeles and Mrs Arthur Harrison of Buffalo, who won from Miss June Beebe of Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, the margin in each case being 2 and 1.

Favorites Come Through

The other favorites came through as expected with Miss Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., the defending champion and Monday's medalist, Mrs. Harvey G. Higbie of the Detroit Country Club, Miss Marion Hollins of Santa Cruz, Calif., Mrs. Opal S. Hill of the Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Miss Ada Mackenzie of this city and the two British players, Misses Enid Wilson and Marjorie Kerr, winning with ease. Mrs. Hill won 7 and 6 and her score for the day, 36 going out, one under par, and 32 for the seven holes she played coming in, was equal with par and the best reported so far in the championship. The summary:

CANADIAN LADIES GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
—First Round

Miss Maureen Orcutt, The White Beaches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., defeated Mrs. L. G. Riley of Pittsburgh, 7 and 6.

Mrs. Harley G. Higbie, Detroit Country Club, defeated Mrs. Eric Phillips, Lambton Golf Club, Toronto, 6 and 4.

Miss Marion Hollins, Santa Cruz, Calif., defeated Mrs. Ronald Holmes, Toronto Golf Club, 6 and 5.

Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto Golf Club, defeated Mrs. C. S. Eddis, Rosedale Golf Club, Toronto, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, the Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Cecil Cowan, Rosedale Golf Club, 7 and 6.

Mrs. John Arends, Kildeer Country Cluo, Prairie View, Ill., defeated Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto Golf Club, 1 up.

Miss Ada MacKenzie, Ladies' Golf and Tennis Club of Toronto, defeated Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson, Kan., 5 and 4.

Miss Virginia Van Wie, Beverly Country Club, Chicago, defeated Miss Rosamond Sherwood, Stockbridge, Mass., 3 and 2.

Miss Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, defeated Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Norwood Golf Club, West Long Branch, N. J., 5 and 3.

Mrs. Arthur Harrison, Buffalo, defeated Miss June Beebe, Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, 2 and 1.

Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., defeated Miss Cecile Smith, Toronto Golf Club, at nineteenth hole.

Miss Marjorie Kerr, England, defeated Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock, Toronto Golf Club, 5 and 4.

Miss Enid Wilson, England, defeated Miss Martha Brewer, Weston (Mass.) Golf Club, 6 and 5.

Miss Mary K. Browne, The Kirtland Country Club, Cleveland, defeated Miss Helen Lawson, Los Angeles, 2 and 1.

Mrs. S. G. Bennett, Lambton Golf Club Toronto, defeated Miss Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va., 1 up.

Mrs. W. G. Fraser, The Royal Ottawa Golf Club, defeated Miss Doris Taylor, Kanawaki Golf Club, 1 up.

BOUCHER REFUSES CONTRACT

OTTAWA, Sept. 30 (AP)—Frank Boucher, famous center ice player of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, yesterday, said he had refused to accept a new contract offered him by the Ranger management and would remain out of hockey unless his terms were met. Boucher is the first known holdout among the league stars but several others are said to be dissatisfied with the terms of contracts offered them. It was rumored at the league meeting in Montreal Saturday there would be a general scaling down of salaries around the circuit.

BRUINS MEET FLORIDA IN 1932

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30 (AP)—The University of California at Los Angeles will meet the University of Florida football team at Gainesville, Fla., Dec. 24, 1932, Steve Cunningham, graduate manager of the Bruin institution, announced yesterday. It will be a return contest as Florida plays U. C. L. A. here Nov. 26. The 1932 game will mark the first appearance of the Bruins on the Atlantic coast.

Athletics Slight Favorites To Beat Cardinals in Series

Grove and Earnshaw, Connie Mack's Two Great Pitchers, Expected to Carry A's to Third Straight World Series Championship

On Oct. 1 the Philadelphia Athletics and St. Louis Cardinals will begin their battle for the baseball championship of the world in Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, a series which will be decided by the best four out of seven games. On that day 40,000 fans or more will pack the home park of the National League titleholders, and probably 1,000,000 more will listen to a vivid description of the affair through the medium of the radio and the electric score board.

This season, as was the case last year, Charles E. Street's Cardinals are representing the National League, with the Athletics—under the leadership of that veteran and beloved character, Connie Mack—out to make it three straight World Series championships for the American League. In 1930, it will be remembered, the A's took the series, four games to two, mostly because of "Lefty" Grove and George Earnshaw.

Pitching Stands Out

American League fans all over the country are confident that these two star boxmen can successfully check the onrush of the well-balanced Cardinals. On the other side of the fence, National League rooters are equally confident that Bottomley, Frisch, Hafey and the rest of the Cardinal "sluggers" will solve the deliveries of the Philadelphia stars. The series alone, however, can deside the issue.

The "October Classic," as the World Series is known, is actually quite short. In a series of seven games it is usually pitching that stands out. Therefore, in comparing the two clubs that are about to battle for the championship, the first thing to do is to consider the pitching staffs.

Of course Grove and Earnshaw are the headliners on Connie Mack's staff, and will, no doubt, do most of the work. Grove has established and tied a number of pitching records this past season, while winning 31 games and losing only four. This is truly a remarkable average. Earnshaw's record is not so impressive as the one owned by Grove, yet the big right-hander's ability is well known. George Walberg, another left-hander, has had a great season with the A's and may be troublesome to opposing batters in the series. Leroy Mahaffey, a young right-hander, with 15 victories to his credit for 1931, has the second best pitching average on the Philadelphia staff.

Cardinals Without Haines

Many look to Waite Hoyt, a veteran right-hander, who was a World Series star with the New York Yankees some years back, to be one of the stars of the coming classic. Hoyt is one of the smartest pitchers in the game, but, of course, is not so young as he was when wearing a Yankee uniform. Ed Rommell has not had an impressive year, but his experience as a right-hander will be helpful to the A's in a relief rôle, if needed. Hank McDonald, a rookie right-hander, is expected to watch the series from the bench.

The Cardinals certainly haven't the power in their pitching staff that the A's have. Jess Haines, one of the real veteran right-handers of the majors, will not be available for the series according to reports from St. Louis. This will be a serious handicap to the Cardinals, for it was Haines' smart right arm that defeated Grove in one of the games last year. It was recently announced that Manager "Gabby" Street would probably use Paul Derringer, a big rookie right-hander, in the opening game. Derringer, who stands well over six feet and who weighs more than 200 pounds, has had a remarkable season considering the fact that it was his first in the majors. Yet to pitch the youngster in the series opener would be placing a heavy burden on his shoulders, no matter how steady he may have been in the tight spots throughout the regular season.

Other Cardinal boxmen are Burleigh Grimes, Bill Hallahan, Sylvester Johnson, Flint Rhem, and James Lindsey. Grimes, of course, has had the most experience, and can usually be depended upon. Hallahan is a brilliant pitcher when right, while Johnson has had a good season. Rhem's record for the year is indifferent. Allyn Stout is another rookie on the eligible list, but he probably will not see any active service.

Certainly the Athletics have the edge on the pitching. Grove can pitch the first game of the series in St. Louis, and Earnshaw should be ready for the second. Then there comes a two-day space in between, giving the two stars plenty of time to rest up and work the first two contests in Philadelphia, if necessary. If the series goes six or seven games, they can pitch again on the second visit to Sportsman's Park.

Cochrane Great Catcher

The two outstanding catchers are Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane of the A's and Jimmy Wilson, the veteran Cardinal receiver. Unofficial averages of the season just closed reveal that Cochrane has hit .348 and Wilson .279. The Philadelphia star is one of the greatest catchers that ever put on a glove and therefore casts a shadow over his National League rival. The Athletics have the edge in that department.

The Cardinals, it seems, have the strongest infield, offensively, at least. Jim Bottomley has had a great year at first base, with a batting mark of .341. Jimmy Foxx of the A's, although high on the list of home-run hitters, has an average below .300. His fielding mark of .996 is remarkable, however. Bottomley's batting gives him the edge.

At second base, Frankie Frisch, a seasoned campaigner, should do more to help the Cardinals than Max Bishop will do toward the success of the A's. Frisch has hit well over .300, while Bishop, with a slight edge in fielding, is under that mark.

As a shortstop, Charlie Gelbert of the Cards is better than any man the A's can send into action. Gelbert was one of the stars of the 1930 series, and with one more year's experience should play even more brilliantly in the coming classic. Joe Boley has had only a fair season with the Athletics and Dib Williams, a youngster, has been playing short a good part of the time. Gelbert outclasses both of these men.

Manager Street said recently that more than a little credit for the success of the Cards should go to Earl "Sparky" Adams, his third baseman. Adams is a fine leadoff man, and, although short of stature, hits the ball hard. His average is close to the .300 mark. Jimmy Dykes, the veteran Philadelphian who plays third, has fielded better than Adams, but his hitting is far below par. The best can be expected from Adams.

Simmons vs. Hafey

The battle between Simmons and Hafey for the batting honors of the series promises to be interesting. Simmons finished the 1931 season at the head of all regular American League batters for the second consecutive time, while Hafey took the National League hitting title. The Athletic star is a much better all-round player though, and has the edge on his rival.

George Haas gives the Athletics the advantage in center field, if he is available. "Pepper" Martin, another young man who is enjoying his first season in the majors, 's in center field for the Cardinals. He is a hustling ball player and probably outclasses Taylor Douthit, who played center field for the Cards in the World Series in 1930. Yet he cannot, as yet, be classed with Haas, who is a veteran and fine "ball hawk."

Each club has about the same strength in right field. Edmund "Bing" Miller is the Philadelphia veteran and his batting average is nearly 20 points under the .300 level. George Watkins, who specializes in triples and home runs, but whose average is also well below .300, is generally considered the regular Cardinal rightfielder. However, he is not very effective with his bat against left-handed pitchers and it is highly probable that Manager "Gabby" Street will send Wally Roettger, a big right-hander, into the game when either Grove or Walberg are working for the A's.

For reserves, the A's have Johnny Heving behind the plate, and Williams, if he does not start, Phil Todt and Eric McNair in the infield. Jimmy Moore and Roger Cramer can fill in as outfielders. Orsatti and Blades are second-string Cardinal outfielders. Andy High, a fine pinch-hitter, Jake Flowers, and Jimmy Collins, can fit into the infield. Gus Mancuso is a smart young Cardinal catcher.

It can be said quite safely that Philadelphia has the strongest outfield. Pitching and catching honors also go to the A's, with the best infield owned by the Cardinals.

Baseballs Are Different

Team averages reveal that both clubs have hit about the same, but then the difference between the baseballs must be taken into consideration. The National League ball isn't as lively as the one used by the junior circuit, therefore the Cardinals must have hit the ball harder than their rivals. Both clubs fielded about the same, although the Cards did have a slightly better mark. There, again, the ball comes into the picture, for a grounder in the American League is hit harder than a grounder in the National. When considering this, the A's have the best fielding record. The same holds true when comparing individual averages.

In some respects the Athletics have shown more strength this season than they did last. Several times during the year some of their stars were forced out of the game because of mishaps, yet the club continued at a fast pace with help from the reserves. The Cards are also stronger, with Bottomley hitting the ball in his old form. Martin, although still lacking experience, is a harder worker than Douthit was. Gelbert has had another year of campaigning.

As champions, the A's will take the field Thursday slight favorites over the Cards. At the same time, Manager Street's club, from the owner to the bat boy, is confident of bringing the title back to the National League, where it has not been since 1926, when the Cardinals themselves defeated the Yankees. However, all the confidence in the world cannot entirely solve the deliveries of Grove and Earnshaw, and that is the biggest problem facing the Cardinals.

THEBAUD AND ELSIE TO RACE OCT. 9, 10, 11

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 30 (AP)—The schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, challenger for the international fishermen's trophy, now held by Bluenose of Lunenberg, N. S., will engage the schooner Elsie in a series of three races off here before leaving for Halifax, it was announced yesterday.

The Elsie-Thebaud series will be sailed Oct. 9, 10 and 11 and on the following day Thebaud will leave for Halifax for her contest with Bluenose, which will open Oct. 17.

The Gloucester challenger has been hauled out on a marine railway for cleaning and painting and her auxiliary engine has been removed. She will return to the water not later than Thursday, Capt. Ben Pine, who will skipper her at Halifax and during the series with the Elsie, said yesterday.

Capt. William Nickerson, who has been in command of the Elsie all summer, will be at her wheel during the series with Thebaud. Elsie is the sole survivor, except for Thebaud, of the many Gloucester fishing schooners which have contested the blue ribbon of the north Atlantic.

Frisch and Hoyt In Seventh Series

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Sept. 30

WAITE HOYT, Athletics' pitcher, and Frankie Frisch, second baseman of the Cardinals, both born on Sept. 9, have a private score to settle in the World Series, which starts in St. Louis, Thursday.

Both players have taken part in six World Series, in four of which they have played against each other. And each player has been on a winning team twice, so this year's classic will be a "rubber."

Hoyt experienced his six World Series as a member of the New York Yankees, to whom he was traded by the Boston Red Sox in 1921. He came to the Athletics this year from the Detroit Tigers.

Frisch played with the New York Giants from 1920 to 1927, when he went to the Cards in exchange for Rogers Hornsby. He played in four series with the Giants and in two with the Red Birds.

Both were born in New York, Frisch in 1898, and Hoyt in 1899. They are the only native New Yorkers in the series.

CHANGE MADE IN GOLF RULES

President H. H. Ramsay of the U. S. G. A. Makes Announcement

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—A change in the rules of golf as laid down by the United States Golf Association for tournament play which would allow use of the club in removing any loose impediment on the putting green was announced today by H. H. Ramsay, president of the U. S. G. A. A similar change has been made in its rule by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Ramsay said.

"Prior to this amendment," Ramsay said in explaining the new rule, "only certain objects could be scraped aside with the club, and all other impediments had to be lifted. This was the cause of many disputes and called for many decisions."

The amendment is to divisions 1 and 2 of Rule 28, which hereafter shall read:

"1. Any loose impediment may be removed from the putting green by hand or with the club, irrespective of the position of the player's ball. If the player's ball when on the putting green move after any loose impediment lying within six inches of it has been touched by the player, his partner, or either of their caddies, the player shall be deemed to have caused it to move and the penalty shall be one stroke.

"2. In removing any loose impediment, the club must not be laid with more than its own weight upon the ground nor must anything be pressed down either with the club or in any other way."

Leeds Still Going Strong in Rugby

LEADING POSITIONS ENGLISH RUGBY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	D	L	Score—For	Agst	Pts
Leeds	6	0	0	160	48	12
Hull Kingston R.	5	0	1	104	47	10
St. Helens	4	1	1	123	24	9
Swinton	4	1	1	91	46	9
Halifax	4	0	1	111	28	8
Selford	4	0	2	94	27	8
Hunslet	4	0	2	88	52	8
Warrington	4	0	2	90	61	8
York	4	0	2	94	72	8
Huddersfield	4	0	2	78	67	8
Wigan	3	1	2	118	57	7
Wakefield	3	1	2	81	50	7
Widnes	3	1	2	40	74	7
St. Helens Rec.	3	0	4	112	84	6
Batley	3	0	4	64	62	6
Oldham	3	0	4	75	82	6
Broughton Rang.	3	0	3	57	66	6
Hull	3	0	3	54	74	6
Barrow	3	0	3	52	93	6
Dewsbury	2	1	3	39	86	5

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30—Leeds is certainly making a big effort this season to win the championship of the English Rugby Football League, wherein today, after playing half a dozen games the top club has the unique distinction of being undefeated. This description hardly does justice to the Leeds men, however, as they have been 100 per cent successful in their engagements while piling up a remarkable total of 160 points against 48. Saturday they had a severe test against the Hunslet Club with quite serious pretensions to the championship title. The defense on both sides made few mistakes, as can be judged from the score of 8 points to 2—lowest of day's scoring—and the superior finishing powers of the Leeds back divisions turned the scale.

Hull Kingston Rovers, running close behind the first team, Leeds, gave an impressive display against Keighley—they won 28 to 3—and the third side on the list, St. Helens, drew nearer the top pair with a smashing win over Dewsbury.

The feature of Saturday's matches was the meeting of five Lancashire teams with five from Yorkshire. To the great pleasure of Lancastrian fans (rivalry between two counties being very intense) the Yorkshiremen were on the losing side in all but one of these games.

TOSS TO DECIDE WINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 30—The name Thisbe will be engraved on the King Alfonso Trophy as the winning yacht in the series of 1931 as the result of the toss of a coin yesterday which was the means accepted by Van S. Merle-Smith, owner of Thisbe and Johnston DeForest, owner of Priscilla III which tied Thisbe for first place in the standing, to decide the winner. As each of the owners was desirous of putting his yacht up for the winter now and Thisbe could not be raced immediately, it was decided not to try another sailoff. The trophy itself will

NOYES LEADS OPEN GOLF

HARRISON, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—One amateur, Sidney W. Noyes Jr. of Ardsley, showed the way for a large group of professional golfers yesterday in the first two rounds of the Westchester open championship at the Green Meadow Country Club. Noyes, a junior at Yale, turned in two rounds of 73 for a 36-hole total of 146, one stroke better than Paul Runyan, White Plains professional. Runyan, after leading the field with a 71 for the morning round, scored a weak 76 in the afternoon. Another White Plains professional, Dan Galgane, and Tom Kerrigan of Bronxville tied for third place with 148 totals.

Sixteen Southern Conference Football Teams Will Meet

Championship Season of 1931 Really Gets Under Way This Week-End, Although Some of the Teams Started the Last Week in September

This is the first of a series of reviews of the 1931 football campaign of the Southern Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews on the big eastern college games, the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southwestern Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 30—Friday and Saturday will find 16 of the 23 teams which make up the Southern Conference going against each other in what promises to be the closest football race in the history of the conference. At the same time other members will be playing non-conference teams. Tulane will keep interest in intersectional affairs aroused by playing Texas A. & M. in New Orleans. Last year the Texans were the victims of a vicious Green Wave onslaught. Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi Aggies, South and Washington & Lee are going to play outside teams from conference territory. Saturday's games will find Georgia, Georgia Tech, Florida, and Kentucky on the program for the first time this year.

Conference teams began the season in a big way last Friday and Saturday when 19 members went forth to battle in a program that included two intraconference games, an intersectional tilt, and 14 contests with southern teams outside the select circle. Duke and South Carolina played the closest game among strictly Conference rivals and the highly rated Duke eleven, incidentally, gave southerners a real surprise by losing by a score of 0 to 7 at Columbia. It will be remembered that South Carolina won a smashing triumph in the opener against Duke last year and the latter team then proceeded on to complete a highly successful season. With most of that splendid 1930 team back this year, it was expected that Coach W. W. Wade would triumph in his initial game as head of the Durham team. South Carolina scored in the second quarter on a 13-yard end run by Halfback E. C. Clary '33 and after that a stubborn defense resisted every Duke threat. Duke showed a nice passing game with E. L. Mason Jr. '33, half, tossing to Capt. P. O. Brewer '32, full. Brewer and K. G. Abbott '33, half, were the offensive stars for Duke with Abbott's 33-yard run marking the longest sprint of the game. Clary was the principal ball carrier for the winners.

Tulane Shows Power

Tulane showed power in defeating Mississippi 31 to 0 at New Orleans, but found a tougher foe than the score would indicate. Tulane was held to one touchdown in the first half by a fighting Ole Miss defense. Consistent charges at the line and end runs by Halfbacks D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33 and H. C. Glover '32 took the ball within inches of the goal line from where it was carried over by N. C. Felts '33, fullback. Ole Miss's offensive was broken and the turning point of the game reached in the third period when E. J. Burke '34, substitute quarter, took a Tulane kick and raced 98 yards to the goal line. The ball was called back, however, and put in play on Tulane's 45-yard line where it was alleged the young speedster had stepped out of bounds. Ole Miss crumpled after this break and Tulane soon scored again when Glover shot five yards off tackle. Capt. G. E. Dalrymple '31 scored a third touchdown after receiving a 25-yard pass and James Hodgins '33, substitute halfback, scored the fourth on a line buck. Hodgins provided one of the thrills of the game when he raced 50 yards for a fifth touchdown in the closing moment of play. D. G. Burnett '34, halfback, and noted young sprint star, made some spectacular runs for Ole Miss, but lack of a concerted attack and a weakness in reserve strength spelled a lost cause for his team.

In the only intersectional game of the day, Louisiana, up and coming team of the Conference, traveled to Fort Worth to meet a 3-to-0 defeat at the hands of the strong Texas Christian University team of the Southwest Conference. The Horned Frogs threatened in the first quarter, only to be held by a bitter Louisiana defense at the 1-yard mark. It was a see-saw battle until late in the third period, when Texas Christian smashed down to the 14-yard line, only to have a pass grounded by H. J. Torrence '34, giant Louisiana fullback. Then Benjamin Boswell, T. C. U. tackle, was pulled out of the line and kicked a placement for the only three points of the game. The battle was rough and hard-fought, and probably cost Louisiana the services of its star tackle, Capt. Edward Khoury '32, for most of the season.

In games with outside opponents Auburn defeated Birmingham-Southern, 24 to 6, before a large crowd in a Friday night game at Montgomery. It was a reversal of form for Auburn, a team that was defeated by one touchdown in the game last year and was regarded as a good omen by those interested in the long-awaited comeback of Auburn to high standing in the Conference. The running, passing and kicking of J. F. Hitchcock Jr. '33 and W. A. Phipps '34, halfbacks, featured an Auburn offensive that far outshone the rather weak line play of the Plainsmen.

Wins in Last Quarter

Mississippi A. & M. had a desperate battle to defeat Millsaps, finally winning 10 to 7 after going into the fourth quarter on the short end of the score in their battle at Jackson on Friday. The Aggies scored a safety in each of the first two quarters; but Millsaps went into the lead in the second quarter with a touchdown and held it tenaciously until all but two minutes of the game had passed. R. N. Brown '33, substitute halfback, was then inserted into the game for the Aggies and made a clever broken-field run that gained a touchdown and victory for the Conference eleven.

In another game on Friday, Clemson caught a tartar and was held to a scoreless tie by Presbyterian College at Clemson. It was Coach Jess Neely's début and the Clemson line showed excellent training by holding the 1930 S. I. A. A. champions to one first down. A consistent offensive was lacking, however, with fumbles nullifying numerous touchdown threats. L. C. Harvin '32, fullback and only backfield regular from the 1930 team, and A. U. Priester '33 and E. S. Armstrong '32, halfbacks, were the offensive stars for Clemson.

Alabama showed considerable aptitude in learning and executing the Notre Dame system and gave Coach Frank Thomas a touchdown party for his début by defeating Howard College, 42 to 6, at Tuscaloosa. Alabama showed much of the power that led it to the Conference championship last year and scored in all periods despite the fact that a constant stream of substitutes were used. Leon Long '32 and H. D. Holley '33, substitutes on the 1930 backfield, showed considerable skill as regular halfbacks, scoring three and two touchdowns respectively. L. G. Hughes '34, sophomore halfback substitute, showed great promise and scored one touchdown during his stay in the game.

Vanderbilt opened against Western Kentucky Teachers with a 52 to 6 victory at Nashville, and it was evident throughout the game that the Commodores will be a real factor in the 1931 race. Vanderbilt used three teams in vanquishing the Teachers, and it was the third unit that permitted the visitors to score. Tennessee looked good in its opener, defeating the neighboring Maryville College, 33 to 0. E. T. McEver '31, great halfback in 1928 and 1929, but out last season, displayed old-time form in making several long gains and the first touchdown.

Sewanee stuck to line plays and featured reverse plays over the tackles to defeat Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, 24 to 7, in its second game of the season. Scoring honors were divided by J. M. Gee '34 and A. W. Wellford '34, halfbacks, each of whom scored two touchdowns. University of North Carolina showed strength in defeating a traditional Carolina rival, Wake Forest, by a score of 37 to 0. While a flashy Tar Heel offensive was amassing six touchdowns, the line, said to be one of the best in the Conference, was holding the opponents to one first down. John Peacock '34, playing his first college game at quarterback, took the initial kickoff and raced 85 yards to a touchdown.

Virginia Held to Tie

Virginia created one of the day's biggest surprises when it was held to a 7-to-7 tie by little Randolph-Macon. Although Virginia gained 16 first downs to three for the opposing team, the last quarter found Randolph-Macon about to break the tie with a desperate drive to the 10-yard line. After holding its opponents, Virginia came back with a powerful drive in the closing moments that carried to the 10-yard line, but Capt. W. T. Thomas '32 who had scored his team's only touchdown, fumbled at this critical period and the scoring chance was lost.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute ran through and over a light but scrappy King College team to gain a 33-to-0 victory. Maryland found Washington College much tougher than usual, but managed to win, 13 to 0. V. M. I. could not get its aerial attack to work, and an intercepted pass cost the Cadets a 0-to-7 defeat at the hands of Richmond. Washington and Lee with Coach James de Hart back on the job after an absence of several years did itself proud in running and passing to a 32-to-0 victory over Hampden-Sidney.

North Carolina State indulged in a Saturday night game with its ancient rival, Davidson, and surprised its backers by an 18 to 7 victory over its reputedly strong opponent. The schedule of games:

Alabama vs. University of Mississippi, Tuscaloosa; Clemson vs. Tennessee, Knoxville; Duke vs. V. M. I., Durham; Florida vs. N. C. State, Raleigh; Georgia vs. V. P. I. Athens; Georgia Technology vs. South Carolina, Atlanta; Louisiana vs. Springhill, Baton Rouge; Maryland vs. Virginia, College Park; Miss. A. & M. vs. Miss. College, Starkville; North Carolian vs. Vanderbilt, Nashville; Sewanee vs. Southwestern, Memphis; Washington & Lee vs. Davidson, Lexington; Tulane vs. Texas A. & M., New Orleans; Kentucky vs. Maryville, Lexington, Ky.

Miss Cross Beats Miss H. M. Jacobs

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Playing the most spectacular tennis of her career, Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco defeated Miss Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, generally regarded as the second strongest player in the country, 3—6, 8—6, 6—3, yesterday in the second round of the women's singles of the annual Pacific coast championships.

Tenth in national rankings last year, Miss Cross took the measure of her formidable opponent with sharp forehand and backhand drives that had the Berkeley girl running all over the court. Miss Jacobs was the favorite to win the coast title which Mrs. F. S. Moody Jr. decided not to defend this year.

George M. Lott Jr. of Philadelphia and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, won second-round matches in the men's singles. Lott was pressed to win from Lloyd Budge, Taft, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, while Stoefen had things easier in defeating Everett Merties, San Francisco, 6—1, 8—6.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, Wimbledon singles champion, paired up with Stoefen to win a first-round doubles tilt from Larry Driscoll and Ray Casey, San Francisco, 7—5, 5—7, 9—7.

Two favored combinations came through with flying colors in the first round mixed doubles events. Mrs. L. A. Harper of Oakland, first ranking American Davis Cup woman player last year, and Frederick J. Perry, member of the British Davis Cup team, disposed of Miss Marian and Charles Weisel, sister and brother of San Francisco, 8—6, 7—5. Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., won from Miss Elsie Gable and Ben Neiden, both of San Francisco, 6—4, 6—2.

The British Davis Cup stars, Perry and G. P. Hughes, defeated Worth Oswold, San Francisco, and Lloyd Budge, Taft, Calif., 6—2, 6—4, in a first-round men's doubles match.

BLUE STREAK WINS TITLE

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Ralph Manny's Blue Streak, which he sailed this year under the colors of the American Yacht Club, is winner of the season championship in the interclub sloop class, according to the official class committee. Blue Streak finished with a standing of .820 as against .739 for Cornelius Shield's Aileen and .734 for A. M. Emerson's Chinook. Blue Streak is also winner of the third series prize, covering the last third of the championship races on Long Island Sound. Lawrence Marx's Alberta placed second in that series, with .720 to Blue Streak's .872. Diane, owned by Donald Coursen, placed third with .710.

DR. HAWK'S TENNIS DECISION UPHELD

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—The eastern turf championship tennis bowl, which bears such illustrious names as Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, will show merely a blank space for 1931.

The Eastern Lawn Tennis Association has upheld the action of Philip B. Hawk, chairman of the championship play, in defaulting Mrs. Elsie G. Pittman and Miss Joan C. Ridley of England, when they declined to continue play in the championship final last summer after each had won a set.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-23, Fitchburg, Mass.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners; Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADIES WANTED to distribute Modex and Mostyle guaranteed hosiery and lingerie; finest quality; direct mill prices; a full or part time dignified occupation with good financial returns; liberal commissions and satisfied customers assure a steady income; we ship from mill to customer; write for particulars. MODEX MILLS, Desk M. 17 Battery Pl., New York City.

LADIES—Refined, capable, offered exceptional opportunity to increase their income on commission basis selling exclusive creations of European firm; semi-made gowns and sportswear; finished to individual measurement; also dainty handkerchiefs; social and club connections an asset. Suite 1905, 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

(View from rear garden)

Stately English residence in finest section of Piedmont (Oakland) with superb view of Golden Gate. Six bedrooms, servants' rooms, ballroom, etc All rooms large, fireplace in each. Luxuriantly landscaped garden. Perfect condition. Price much below value. MITCHELL & AUSTIN, 498 Lake Park Ave., Oakland, California.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

START in business, no investment; high-grade hosiery at absolute wholesale prices; $25 to $100 credit allowed if you are acceptable; simply furnish 2 character references. LENOX HOSIERY COMPANY, 366 5th Ave., New York City.

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PERMANENT, PROFITABLE BUSINESS for women of education, no experience required. For those seeking substantial future, not just temporary job, we offer sales opportunity on commission basis. See or write nearest office.
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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Young woman of refinement, will travel as companion or as governess; qualified child's nurse; best of references exchanged. ALICE DUMKE, 2201 Marvilla Dr.

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LOS ANGELES—10-room house for rent furnished; 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, garage; beautiful surroundings; near church, 4 blocks from Ambassador Hotel; man on place to take care of yard; $300 month, 3 to 6 months. Address F-20, 911 Van Nuys Bldg.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 3, 4 and H cars.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ACCOMPANIST *and* ORGANIST
LENORE M. VOSBURGH
Experienced Pianist for Soloists, Studios and Dancing Piano and Organ Instruction
25 No. Burnett Street East Orange, N. J.
Nassau 4-9093-W

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS

BOX 24 cards cost 30c, sells $1.00. Box 20 cards, all double envelopes cost 50c, sells $1. Christmas wrapping package cost 50c, sells $1. And other big values. Beautiful $10 album on request. COLONIAL BEAUTY STUDIOS, INC., 100 Boylston St., Room 827.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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Burton Halls, 10 Dana St.
FIREPLACES, electric refrigeration, switchboard service, bay windows, sunny exposure, 5 minutes' walk to Harvard Square.
2 rms (liv rm, bedrm, kit, bath, hall) $60
3 rm, living rm, dining rm, bedroom, kit, bath, hall $65
4 rms (liv rm, din rm, 2 bedrms, kit, bath) $82
Building Office open day and night

Bromley Ct., 84 Prescott St.
Overlooking Harvard Univ. Within 4 min. walk of the subway.
2-rm, kit, bath, hall, front cor $63
4-rm, kit, bath, hall, front cor $95
Electric refrigeration fireplaces, exceptional conveniences and moderness in a different atmosphere you will like. Ring Superintendent's bell.
GEORGE A. GILES, Management
UNIV. 0477

121 AUDUBON ROAD

Lincoln Apartments, facing Fenway, "known as one of the best apartment houses on Audubon Rd.," Boston; 1-2-3 rooms, kitchenette, dinette, showers, incinerator, General Electric refrigerator; rents $45 up. Apply JANITOR, Tel. Commonwealth 9498, or owner, B. L. KARTT, Wellesley, Mass. Wellesley 0217-M.

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished roo[illegible] refrigeration $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton W E COOPER 836 Huntington Ave. Boston Ken 1839

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1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

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BACK BAY APARTMENTS—LOW RENTS
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BOSTON—Near Christian Science church, apartment 6 outside rooms; rent reasonable. Tel. Belmont 1626-W.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Small suites; reasonable rents. 306 Hemenway St.

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(Continued)

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7-ROOM heated apartment with electric refrigeration, fireplace, 2 bathrooms with built-in shower, Craftex, thoroughly modern; open for inspection Sunday, 2 to 5 p. m. Apply Suite 2 before 1 p. m. or evenings, 17 Parkman St., Brookline, Mass., near Beacon and St. Paul Streets.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 8829 Fort Hamilton Parkway, 3 blocks from 86th Street B. M. T.—High-class, modern elevator apartment, 2-3 and 4 rooms, all outside, light and airy rooms; mechanical refrigeration, every modern convenience; rentals $45-$55-$65 and up. Agent on premises.

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HIGH-CLASS SUITE
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Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

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LINCOLN HALLS
Overlooking the Fenway
1-room, kit, bath, hall........$40
11-15 AUDUBON ROAD, BOSTON
1-room, alc, kit, bath, hall....$50
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION
A quiet refined building, conveniently and beautifully situated. Within walking distance of the Christian Science church and Symphony Hall. An unusual choice for fall occupancy.
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See Mr. Rogers, Supt., at No. 11

NEW YORK CITY, 325 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Near Christian Science church
3-5-6-7 delightful rooms—overlooking park
Rentals $1000 to $2000 per annum
Agent and owner on premises

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive 3-room kitchenette and bath apartment, 2 fireplaces, northern and southern exposure; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable rental; also 5-room duplex. Watkins 9-2727.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive furnished apartment; beautiful view. Phone MISS LANDAU, Billings 5-6200.

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Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $70. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
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Furnished or unfurnished suites, 1 to 4 rooms, overlooking Fenway; convenient to stores, cars, schools and the Christian Science church; newly decorated, elevators, Frigidaire; refined building; very reasonable. 1203 Boylston St. Boston. Back Bay 4555.

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WANTED—Young woman to share apartment in Brookline, Mass. Call Asp. 4081 (evenings), or S-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HOME in country near Boston for limited number of children with seeming mental and physical handicap; Christian Scientists preferred; competent person in charge, with special experience in training children temporarily unable to fit into their home surroundings. Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

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DESK SPACE

NEW YORK CITY—For rent, desk space in centrally located, light office, phone service. Write Box K-27, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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DRESSMAKER, French, by the day or at home. MDE. DU BOIS, 41 Bickerstaff Street, Suite 35, Boston. Tel. Cir. 5397.

LADIES' gowns, tailoring, fur work, in your home or mine. HARRIET FOWLER, 199 Winthrop Road., Brookline. Reg. 3217.

NEW YORK CITY—Gowns made to order, remodeling; reasonable prices; formerly 383 Fifth Ave. Tel. Rhinelander 4-10411. BLANCHETTE.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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LAKEVIEW, 58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass.—Pleasant home for those needing rest or study; attention if desired. Stadium 8819.

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WE are printing in full in our issue of Oct. 16 lecture by Hon. William E. Brown, C.S.B. of Los Angeles, Calif., entitled "Christian Science: The Science of Spiritual Causation." Copies are 5c each. Orders received until Oct. 14. Copies of lecture by Judge Samuel W. Greene: "C. S.: Its Healing Message" still available. Foreign postage extra. THE FAIRHAVEN STAR, Fairhaven, Mass.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Boston, 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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(Continued)

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EXPERIENCED business woman desires position as secretary to author or business executive; personal interview requested. T-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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(Continued)

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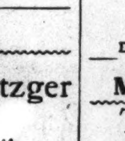

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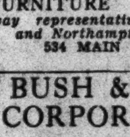
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We carry many nationally advertised brands of groceries, also the most choice cuts of meats.
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One of the Finest Dining Rooms You Have Ever Dined In.
Food Unexcelled
The INDICH
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Suits and Topcoats, Hats and Furnishings of the finest quality, yet reasonably priced.
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I'll be on the watch for you
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Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

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Fresh Flowers
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PITTSBURGH
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CLEANING—PRESSING
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We call for and deliver all work.
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Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
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Glad to Serve You

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THE BON TON *of* MILLINERY
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Makes shopping a pleasure
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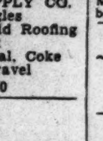

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ESTABLISHED 41 YEARS
Assets Over $10,000,000

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PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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TERMINAL MEAT MARKET
PRIME MEATS
Fresh dressed poultry.
Delivery Service call Blvd. 498
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NOW LOCATED AT
784 Garrett Rd., nr. Bywood Station
With a Full Line of Fresh and also Canned Fruits and Vegetables
Delivery Service Phone Blvd. 1193—3318

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Men's and Boys' Wear Exclusively
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P. Ludebuehl & Son
Shoes and Hosiery
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
918-920 WOOD STREET

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We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
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Phone PE. 3611

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"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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WORTHING—Large, well-furnished bedroom & sitting room or bedsittingroom; suit 2 ladies or couple; central. RICKETTS, 29 Chapel Rd. (Liverpool Rd. entrance), Worthing.

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LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge; constant hot water; single from 45/-, double 4 gns. Resident proprietors.

TORQUAY, "Farnborough," Castle Road—Board residence, home comforts; most suitable for winter residence; personal supervision; tariff on application. Phone 3178. Proprietors, F. & A. COX.

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LOVELY champion pedigree Pekinese Puppies, from 3 guineas. YEAXLEE, 13 Headcorn Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

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LADY with well-furnished, comfortable home, nice garden, takes paying guests; whole or partial board; near trains, buses, river and Christian Science church; 20 minutes London. 21 Cranes Park, Surbiton.

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ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA—Lady offers in comfortable flat two bed-sitting rooms to ladies; use bath & kitchen. ADAMS BROWN, 92, Marina.

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AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 8 GNS. Pay us a visit, we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
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Regent 2467

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Pianoforte lessons on modern lines; Bromley & district. Apply 5, Manor Court, Manor Mount, London, S. E. 23.

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Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Specialists
Corner of Sidney St. & Market Passage
Cambridge

The Quality Shop
J. H. PRIEST, 1 Fitzroy Street
Cambridge Tel: 2340
Everything for Ladies' Wear
New Models in Coats, Costumes and Dresses for Winter Wear

HIGH CLASS BAKERS TEL 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
AWARDED CUPS & MEDALS
HALIFAX ROAD BAKERY, CAMBRIDGE.

FLACK & CO.
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailors, etc.
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and by appointment only at
ROOM 15, 20 Hanover Sq., London, W. 1
and 130 CHEAPSIDE, E. C.
Clients waited on at any address by arrangement.

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Suits called for and delivered at shortest notice.
Let us rejuvenate your clothes.

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Wm. Bruford & Son Ltd.
Fine Antique Furniture
Old English Silver
241, HIGH STREET, EXETER

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you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
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Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters Guide to Torquay free on application
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
16 STRAND, Torquay

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DRAPERS and COSTUMIERS
Arrangements for the coming season are now complete. New Millinery, Costumes, Dresses and Jumpers. Fur Coats at Special Prices.
Inspection Cordially Invited
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Home Furnishers
Cabinet Makers, Polishers, Upholsterers Linos & Carpets
39 Abbey Rd., Torquay. Phone 2061
50, Victoria St., Paignton. Phone, 5097

Edward Henry Sermon
HIGH CLASS GEM WORK
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

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Bristol's Foremost Furnishers
Queen's Road, Bristol Phone 3370

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BRACHER'S
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40 Queens Road, Clifton
53 Gloucester Road
66 & 68 Bedminster Parade, Bristol
and The Hayes, Cardiff, and Water Street, Port Talbot

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DYERS & DRY CLEANERS

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TABLE WATER BISCUITS
Always crisp and fresh
F. WELSFORD
Grocery and General Stores
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LONDON 2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS 3 Avenue de l'Opera Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN 59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE 11, Via Magenta Tel. 22.400
PHILADELPHIA 902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI 1220 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
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GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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VANISHING CREAM
May Now Be Had in 6d. Tubes, as Well as Jars 1/3 & 10½d. Superior Cleansing Face Cream from All Chemists and
STRODE COSH & PENFOLD
Six addresses in Bristol

Taylor's in the Green
BRISTOL
FURNISHING FABRICS of DISTINCTION at MODERATE PRICES
Tel: 3850 & 3851
Telegraphic address: Taysonia, Bristol

New Autumn Models Arrive
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Charming and Distinctive Gowns, Coats, Millinery, Furs, Sportswear at unbelievable prices.
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Tel. 2148
63 QUEEN'S ROAD, CLIFTON
40 REGENT STREET
94 WHITELADIES ROAD, REDLAND

FRANCES HYETT
Millinery
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
Phone 7664

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THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE—ATTENTION—QUALITY
Tel. 2146

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Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
92-100 Commercial Road
BOURNEMOUTH
REMOVAL EXPERTS DECORATORS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
CHINA GLASS IRONMONGERY ETC.

Beale Sons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
FURNISHING
DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd. (Ph. 5000) Avenue Rd.

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
Handkerchiefs & Lingerie
THE LINEN STORE, Gervis Place

AISH & CO.
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ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for LIGHTING, HEATING & POWER
Advice and Estimates Free
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97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
MIDLAND COALS
and Central Heating Fuels
Phone: BOURNEMOUTH 959

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For
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of the
HIGHEST QUALITY
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Furnish With Confidence
John Dyer
60 Dept. Store, Cafe and Man's Shop
Kings Road

Morants Autumn Cretonnes
for LOOSE COVERS and CURTAINS
200 EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS in Stock
J. D MORANT
SOUTHSEA

KENT

BROMLEY

HARRY'S
Exclusive yet inexpensive
Men's Attire
99 High Street
Phone: Ravensbourne 2992

J. A. Cole
(From Girard's, New Bond Street, W.)
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GENTLEMEN'S SUITS & FURS
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Phone Hurstway 1107

BROMLEY (Continued)

For Diamonds & Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in Repairs
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Phone Ravensbourne 2768

BOYS' CLOTHING
of high grade manufacture throughout and complete school outfits at
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Telephone Ravensbourne 0309

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 RAVENSPELL PARADE
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

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Telephone Sevenoaks 330
URIDGE'S STORES
LONDON RD.
SEVENOAKS
Quality—Value—Service.

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FRANK EAST
Fifty years reputation for Value
Specialist in Distinctive Ready-to-Wear Garments, Smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

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AND COACHBUILDERS
R.A.C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 Cars Lock Ups
Open Day and Night
Rock-Thorpe & Watson
GROSVENOR RD., TUNBRIDGE WELLS
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'Phone 118 Waymarks Ltd. Estab. 50 yrs.
Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Celanese

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BRACKETT AND SONS
Chartered Surveyors and Auctioneers
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Winter Wear and Winter Furnishing Now on Show at
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Most comprehensive stocks in very extensive showrooms.
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GROCERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS
Give highest possible value and will serve you well.
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OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
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ready to serve you
mrs. davies
(prop. e. p. francis)
outfitter for ladies
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ANTHRACITE SPECIALISTS
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KENDALL UMBRELLAS
"Tomorrow may be Rain-day"

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Hockey & Brimacombe
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171 Shirley Road, Croydon
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31a GEORGE ST., CROYDON
District Agent for
"KORCET"
Super Arch Support Shoes

RUSSELL & BROMLEY, Ltd.
EXCLUSIVE SHOES for All Occasions
23 GEORGE STREET CROYDON
'Phone Croydon 1262

CROYDON (Continued)

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Glaisher & Dives
14, GEORGE ST., CROYDON
Records of Hymns Sung at Christian Science Services
Words by MARY BAKER EDDY

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
9a GEORGE ST. Tel. Croydon 2455
Agents for Potter & Moore's 1760
Old English Mitcham Lavender Water

BRENDA SHOWLER
Milliner
LATEST MODELS
Any Fitting Made to Order
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Tailor
2 Kingly Street, Regent Street
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
LONDON, W. 1
Fittings in Kingston by arrangement

HIDE & CO. LIMITED
The Market Place
Drapers & Furnishers
Phone Kingston 0186

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
Removals & Warehousing Experts
Estimates Free
KINGSTON 1001

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For Your NEW CAR
REPAIRS and OVERHAULS
PART EXCHANGES DEFERRED TERMS
THE BLACK HORSE AUTO SERVICE CO.
By Christian Science church.
Sheen & Grena Roads, Richmond, S. W.
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Established Over Half a Century
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Removal and Warehousing Contractors
It costs less to shop at Wrights
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& Hair Specialists
Permanent Waving
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The Original Shop for
MAIDS OF HONOUR
3 HILL STREET, RICHMOND, SURREY
Where the famous cakes have been sold since the reign of Henry VIII
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Any Make Supplied
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Paradise Road, Richmond
Tel. Richmond 732

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Dickinsons.
Victoria Road, Surbiton
DRAPERS & MILLINERS
Tel. Elmbridge 1167

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Ironmonger & Domestic Engineer
Lawn Mowers, Garden Ornaments
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A WONDERFUL BLANKET BARGAIN
2 prs. for 20/-
10,000 pairs soft fleecy wool blankets; white with blue borders, whipped ends. Beautiful quality. Size 52" x 72". Ideal "spare" blankets, or for Schools, Boarding Houses etc. Price 10/6 pair
SHINNERS Ltd.
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FAMILY BUTCHER
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone 3777
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Established 150 years
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High Class
BOOT STORES
113 and 23 High Street, Sutton
Tel. 397
REPAIRS
Agent for NORVIC & MASCOT SHOES

BOWLING & Co. Ltd.
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS
Gas and Hot Water Fitters, Sanitary and Electrical Engineers, Carpenters, Joiners and House Decoration in all its branches.
2 GROVE ROAD, SUTTON, SURREY
Telephone—Sutton 118

Print Seller—Picture Framer
O. W. ANNETTS
— 189 HIGH STREET
Tel. Sutton 990 Est. 1867
ARTIST MATERIALS

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Black Walnut
(Juglans nigra)

Where: Native to the forests of the United States in rich woods from western Massachusetts to Florida, west to Ontario, Minnesota and Texas.

Distinguishing features: A large and handsome tree with rough dark bark and valuable wood. Leaflets 11 to 17 in number; petioles covered with a down; corrugated fruit, four-celled at the top and bottom.

Use: An excellent shade tree. Wood is extensively used in making choice furniture. Fruit is an edible nut. Roots and husks yield a brown dye.

Many a boy has taken delight in dislodging black walnuts hanging like small green oranges by climbing and shaking the limbs. Though the nuts are best when allowed to dry for several weeks, no one ever resists the temptation to break open just a few. The reward is both desirable and undesirable: desirable in that the rich meat is delightful; but undesirable in that the bruising of the outer shell causes the juice to flow and leave a deep brown stain which must wear off. No amount of scrubbing will erase it.

If you have difficulty in identifying the black walnut tree, just bruise any young sprout or shoot and the pungent odor of the sap will identify it. Those not acquainted with this odor may cut off a small twig, and if the pith is not solid, but in thin plates separated by air spaces, it is black walnut.

Black walnut trees are valuable assets to any property. If you wish to plant a few, pack the nuts in gravel and leave them exposed to the elements over winter. The frost will crack the shell without harming the meat of the seed, as might happen if cracked with a hammer; plant the cracked nuts where the trees are desired and the result will be a fair-sized black walnut sapling inside of five years.

The black walnut is one of the largest, finest and most beautiful trees in the American forests, often attaining heights of 140 to 160 feet, with diameters of six or seven feet. Native territory for this tree originally extended well over the eastern part of the United States, west to the Great Lakes, with an average tree height of 70 feet. In favorable situations such as the basins of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, they commonly grew to towering heights. This region provided the great quantities of walnut used in colonial furniture and interior decorating.

Even houses were constructed of solid black walnut timber, whole forests being cut down, so the soil might be plowed and sowed to oats or wheat. "Log-rollin's" where all the neighbors for miles around came with their teams and chains to drag the huge logs off to be burned, provided amusement to all. Millions of dollars in valuable wood went up in smoke at those affairs! Though once a common tree, the black walnut is now quite rare. (Other forests—especially spruce—are fast undergoing the same destruction with little replenishing.)

Today, over 100 years after these giants were felled, special machinery is being used to pull up the stumps, and the wood, which is cut into thin sheets, provides us veneer for furniture.

Brevities

Boston Transcript: The road to success is lined with hitchhikers.

San Francisco Chronicle: The independent class is the one that doesn't have any breakfast if the dependent class doesn't show up to cook it.

Toledo Blade: "We love thy rocks and rills." Then hide them with billboards.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Coupon (Miss D. W.)—Yes, *koo'-pon* with *oo* as in *food*, *o* as in *hot*; not *ku'-pon*. The long *u* sound, however, is necessary in "culinary"—*ku'li-nay-ry*.

Mandate, corporeal, secretary, ordinary, dictionary (I. B.)—*Man'-date* with first *a* as in *mat*, second with all the initial quality of the long *a* as in *late*, but not sustained to the vanishing point. The second word is pronounced *cahr-po'-re-al*, the *ah* representing the short *o* as in *cot*, *o* long, *e* as in *descend*, *a* as in *account*.

Some caution must be observed with the last three words lest they be corrupted into *or'-din-ry sek'-re-try, dik'-shun-ry*. The *a* in the next to the last syllable is there to be sounded, and to be sounded just as the second *a* in "mandate." The words are properly *or'-dih-nay-ry, sek'-re-tay-ry, dik'-shun-ay-ry*. (The other three words submitted were discussed in this column yesterday.)

Interesting, interested (E. H.)—Four syllables each, *in'-ter-est-ing* and *in'-ter-est-ed*, but the *t* attaches itself to the last syllable in pronunciation. Guard against allowing the accent to slip over to the third syllable; also avoid *in'-tres-ting* and *in'tres-ted*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Humility

"We must not be misled by the claim that the source of all wisdom is in the Government."—*President Hoover.*

Memory

"The most beautiful memorial is a fragrant memory." — *LeBaron Cooke, writer.*

A Quotation for Today

WHO rises from prayer a better man, his prayer is answered. — GEORGE MEREDITH.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mussolini Remembers

(Children's Newspaper)

Chaux-de-Fonds, Switz.

FORTUNE is said to smile on audacity. At any rate this happened in the case of a young Italian born at Chaux-de-Fonds, an important watchmaking town in Switzerland.

At sixteen he was thrown out of work and wanted to become a mason in order to work in the open air.

Unfortunately the tools cost too much for him to buy, so he took up his best pen and wrote a letter to Mussolini explaining his need.

It seems that even dictators have moments of leisure; for a week later the would-be mason lad received a request that he would draw up a list of the required tools. This he did, and it amounted to just under three pounds.

Shortly afterward the Duce himself sent the necessary sum in a letter to his young compatriot, hoping the tools would not only provide him with a situation, but would be an incentive to hard work, energy, and perseverance.

It turned out that Mussolini himself was once a mason at Chaux-de-Fonds.

Do You Know That—

A riveless ferryboat, constructed entirely by welding, was recently launched in Charleston, S. C.

Approximately 1,000,000 tractors are used on American farms?

A pipe line in the New Orleans district has been used for several years to transport molasses?

Traffic officers in Vernon, Texas, recently gave "tickets" to careful drivers—tickets good at local theaters?

The world's tallest hotel is the new Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, which has forty-seven stories?

The Children's Corner

A Face in the Flowers

ROGER P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins took a deep breath. He then blew it out, puffing his cheeks and smiling as much as his puffed cheeks would allow. He took another breath, blew it out, then another and another.

There to Scroggins' Amazement Was a Large Face.

"Good," he said. Each of the breaths had been laden with a smell of fresh earth, fallen leaves and flower stalks, and each breath had come from down under the flowers in a big flower bed in Boston's Public Garden. For no pleasure, in the Scroggins' list—and it is a long list—overtops that of retiring into the depths of a flower bed in early autumn and breathing the same air with the flowers. Scroggins' silk hat was in his hand. His cane was under his arm. He had to stoop slightly. That was part of the pleasure. He sat down under a towering canna with its fruity crimson flower. He climbed up the stalk and looked the flower in the face, smiled at it and shinned down. He trod lightly to the edge of the bed where the pale green coleus with its white striping like veins makes a leafy border. The old squirrel peered out at the world from between two canna stalks.

There to his amazement was a large face. It belonged to a bull dog, an old fellow, heavy of jowl and wrinkled as to skin. The face opened and a tongue came out and lolled in a friendly sort of loll. The face came closer until it and the small quizzy face of Scroggins were almost touching.

"Hello," said Scroggins, not too boldly but with plenty of good cheer.

"'Lo," said the face in a big rich voice.

They regarded each other steadily. The flowers stood guard quietly and said nothing.

"Look around," said Scroggins cordially.

"Bully," said the face, whereat the bull dog moved around the bed. Scroggins, inside, disappeared behind flower stalks and leaves, moved to another part of the bed and thrust out his face. There, an inch or so away, was the bull dog's face. There was more smiling on the part of both faces.

"Look around some more," said Scroggins.

"Bully," said the face.

Again the faces met, Scroggins peering from inside the bed, the bull dog peering from outside.

"Come on in," said Scroggins.

The bull dog's face came very very close. Its right eye winked in a large way. The idea behind the wink seemed to be that the winker had something confidential to tell Scroggins, so Scroggins stood over the coleus and bent down to receive the information.

"Sh," said the bull dog. "Can't come inside." He wagged his head as though to point at something and Scroggins looked and saw that around the bull dog's neck was a brass-studded collar, a handsome affair, and fastened to the collar was a strip of bright red leather.

"Can't join you, because I've got the young master with me." Scroggins looked further and saw two stout boy legs. The old squirrel nodded understandingly. "I see," he said. "But come again some time."

The owner of the face said he'd do so with much pleasure. And with one last gaze at each other, the two faces separated. Scroggins to sit down against a canna stalk for a few minutes and the bull dog to continue his young master's walk.

Nonsense Rhymes

Sweet Leonore.
Sweet Leonore, my tame white mouse
Lives in a charming wooden house
Made by myself from an old soap-box.-
I'd love to see sweet Leonore,
in beach-pyjamas, on the shore!-
A hole at the back there would have to be
For a tail must come to an end, you see!

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Missing Word Puzzle: Price, rice, ice. Drink, rink, ink.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Washington Teams Up With Geneva

WITHOUT question the United States' prompt note reënforcing the League of Nations' demand upon Japan and China to cease hostilities in Manchuria should promote a settlement there. But another less obvious effect of this action arises from the precedent it sets up for coöperation between Washington and Geneva. It is a splendid example of how America can work in harmony if not in formal unity with the League.

And in the closeness and celerity with which Washington followed Geneva's lead there are indications that the American Government has lost some of its exaggerated fear of cooperating with the League. The impression that a shoulder-to-shoulder attitude has been established is further emphasized by the facts that the Council of the League consulted informally with Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American Ambassador to Switzerland, and gave him a copy of its own appeal to Japan and China, and that Mr. Stimson courteously advised the Council of Washington's action. Indeed, it seemed that consultation had been achieved in effect if not in name.

This entire chain of events will go far to reassure those thoughtful observers who have seen in America's standing aside from the League a possible danger of future conflict. It has been asked: What if the League decides to take action against an aggressor nation and the United States supports that nation?

Of course, there seemed little danger of such a split in the present case. But reports from Geneva indicate that at one period the League Council was endeavoring by every means to avoid the necessity of asking its members to take action to force withdrawal of Japanese troops from seized territory. And suppose that necessity could not have been avoided?

What if America insisted upon breaking the boycott or blockade by which the League sought to enforce its demands? Or lay the scene in another part of the world where greater American interests were at stake. Would the United States coöperate or even sit quietly by were the League to intervene in a dispute between Guatemala and Mexico? Such situations are not inconceivable.

Even the remotest possibility of their arising should spur statesmen to devise means of making them impossible. And particularly it should lead to a further exploration of facilities for consultation. Beyond that it should cause Americans to ask themselves if they wish to insist—at the risk of a world war—upon claiming a right to trade with a nation which most of civilization has pronounced an outlaw. This decision should be made regardless of relations with the League.

Indeed, a break between Geneva and Washington may never come. The League itself may be unable to unite in saying who is the aggressor in a given dispute. And certainly it will make every effort to avoid aligning its members in opposition to the United States in any peacemaking endeavor. It was most circumspect in its handling of the Paraguayan-Bolivian clash three years ago. But so long as the United States and the League stand as potential nuclei of a divided world, an "incident" anywhere on the globe holds a threat against which every possible guarantee should be obtained.

It may not be necessary to have any formal agreement to consult whenever a spark gets into the tinder box; it may not be essential that America make written pledge not to aid and abet a nation which starts a war. But it will be well if the general question of policy is thought out and opinion prepared in advance. There will then be less danger of war blazing up in a far corner and spreading into a world conflagration overnight.

The League and the Kellogg pact may be useful fire engines, but if they are to reach the fire in time it is necessary to do everything possible to make sure that the avenues of world coöperation will not be blocked when the alarm sounds.

New York's Latest Guest

IMMIGRATION bars do not extend to insects. even Asiatic insects. Therefore there has been no fuss about the arrival of a newcomer to New York named the praying mantis. When people first observed it, they telephoned to the local museums, and were told that it had been purposely introduced.

A new species in New York's varied population might have passed unnoticed but for its habits. Of course, this one flies. That makes it distinctive. Another sign of prominence is its size. It seems to be quite the dirigible of the insect world. Three inches in length, grasshopperlike, it is easily observable as it cruises over the city, watching out for flies and other edible food. One finds the reason for its name when it reaches its hangar. Even on the uneasy perch of a taxi roof it assumes the posture of its two front legs which suggests its name.

A mystery surrounds its coming. Entomologists say that it has been admitted because New York suffers from harmful insects. The praying mantis, one discovers, has a voracious appetite, and will give short shrift to anything of its size or less that comes its way. The explanation does not suffice. There have been no complaints, so far as search through the files of the newspapers can establish, of an invasion of harmful insects within the precincts of Manhattan. Besides, no crop, except of rumors, flourishes on the sidewalks of New York, to attract the usual agricultural pests. The only thing that New York has recently sworn to exterminate is the gangster. Does this useful insect perhaps have some obscure entomological connection with the campaign?

Smuts and a Sonnet

NATURAL science, in the constant broadening of its theories, has thrust aside many of the partitions of ignorance which have separated physical phenomena. A century ago, sound was accorded no relation to light, heat nothing in common with molecular motion. Mechanics and electricity were regarded upon unique bases. Today the physicist embraces these six divisions with uniform explanations. Progressing further, Einstein fuses ether-physics and matter-physics under a universal field theory. Yet even more far-reaching is the increasing willingness of the physicist and metaphysician to seek agreement upon a common ground.

The greatest scientists have become among the greatest philosophers. Those who plumb the mysteries of the cosmos no longer hold their thoughts prisoner in test tubes. A causative Spirit and a divine intelligence are not beyond the realm of the astronomer who weighs the stars or of the theorist who weighs the atom.

Thus the latest pronouncement of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts occasions not surprise but gratification. The South African soldier and statesman appears in his less-known rôle of president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He outlines his theories of a world which "consists not only of electrons and radiations, but also of soul and aspirations." General Smuts speaks as one who for sixteen years has been at work upon a physio-philosophic explanation of natural phenomena. He finds "beauty and holiness are as much aspects of nature as energy and entropy."

He touches upon the pictures of a gradually disintegrating physical universe, so much discussed by physicists today, and finds an explanation which leaves him undisturbed. "The energy," he declares, "which is being dissipated by the decay of physical structure is partly taken up and organized into life structure—at any rate, on this planet. Life and mind thus appear as products of the cosmic decline and arise, like phœnix, from the ashes of a universe radiating itself away. In them nature seems to have discovered a secret which enables her to irradiate with imperishable glory the decay to which she seems physically doomed."

Many persons will not agree that the spiritual is derived from disintegration of the physical. They would say rather that the spiritual universe exists primarily and eternally, but may be more clearly recognized as the unreality of the material world appears. Some of the major factors which General Smuts introduces into his equations may not be susceptible of mathematical isolation. But there is behind them the sanction of penetrating vision—the vision which actuates a Millikan who declines to accept a disintegrating universe because his research leads him to faith in a Creator "constantly upon the job"; the vision of an Eddington who sees natural laws dealing only with symbols—symbols that indicate but do not explain the unseen world behind them.

Thus the natural scientist finds that the solution to the fundamental problems of life and existence are not to be solved upon a physical basis. To seek the answers without transcending material explanations is being recognized as impossible. Eddington phrases it well, for one cannot, he explains, "extract the square root of a sonnet."

France, Germany & Co.

WHATEVER be the direct outcome, there is no doubt that the arrangement for Franco-German economic coöperation formed during the visit of MM. Laval and Briand to Berlin contains possibilities of a reestablishment of friendliness which will be important to the whole world. There is to be set up a permanent Franco-German committee on which shall sit economic experts and other authoritative persons of the two countries.

Further, it is sought to interest French capital in various German enterprises. German industry is sound but it lacks capital, which France is in a position to furnish, and in certain conditions is ready to furnish. Already it has been seriously proposed to restore the Saar to Germany without plebiscite, if French participation in the Saar mines is permitted. Hitherto Germany has refused on the ground that French coöperation is another name for French hegemony. It remains therefore to be seen whether the new French program—which is simply a continuation of the old Poincaré program—will be more favorably received.

Such a scheme implies the strengthening and the multiplication of Franco-German cartels, which would determine the output, the prices, the markets; and on a policy of cartels there is much to be said both for and against. Those cartels which have already been formed have not worked too well. There has been friction, discontent, and suggestions that one side or the other is unduly favored. Moreover, from the viewpoint of other European nations, this kind of Franco-German accord presents disadvantages. Yet obviously the contemplated revision of the Franco-German commercial treaties is necessary.

Outside the direct interest of the two countries, it is felt that there is a need for understandings with regard to the economic policy to be pursued in central and eastern Europe, where there is a potential rivalry between France and Germany. Doubtless if they could agree upon their respective interests along the Danube, an ultimate struggle would be averted, though it is difficult to make abstraction of politics in this connection.

It is even indicated that there is question of studying how far Germany and France can collaborate outside Europe. But whether concessions can be made to Germany in Africa and the Near East, for example, it probably would be premature to speculate.

Objections there may be, but it has been felt for some time that it is impossible for France and Germany to reach a purely political agreement. When they place their debates on the political terrain their fundamental political opposition only comes into clearer view. If, however, they could reach a practical understanding, political problems could, it is urged, be set aside.

Everything depends on the possibility of such an economic accord. Certainly it will not be easy to carry through. It arouses suspicions. It may provoke resistance. The economic approach may prove to be fully as difficult as the political approach. The future will show what progress can be expected for these plans which commend themselves to many Franco-German economists and politicians. If it can be shown—as probably it can—that they will be helpful to France and Germany, without being harmful to other nations, everybody will wish them well. Anything constructive will be better than continued intolerable political antagonism in Europe. Yet this solution demands serious thought and all its implications deserve the most careful examination.

Unrest in Ireland

FOR some time before the beginning of the present year Ireland had been congratulating itself on its comparative freedom from factious violence. The remnants of the Irish Republican Army had not been formally disbanded, but they had ceased to be in evidence. The secret societies still existed, but they had refrained from plotting crime. Protests against Mr. William Cosgrave's vigorous administration were by no means lacking, but they took a political and constitutional form, and Mr. Eamon De Valera, the head of the Republican Party, seemed to be settling down in the position of leader of a parliamentary opposition. It was assumed that if he was gathering his forces, he was gathering them for the electoral contest which is likely to take place next spring.

Unhappily, the present year has been darkened by a return of the attitude of violence. The secret societies have again become active. Illegal drilling has occurred in many counties under the auspices of the I. R. A., and firearms appear plentiful. On the Ulster border there have been a number of provocative incidents, which have led to reprisals from Orangemen. At Portadown, Armagh, Lisburn and other towns there have been disturbances and destruction of property.

This renewal of unrest cannot be attributed to any single cause. A government which has been in office for nine years is always likely to be a target for abuse, and more especially in times of economic hardship. Many men, reduced to idleness owing to the condition of trade, have been ready recruits to the ranks of disorder. There are groups of Communists in Dublin who regard it as their function to foment ill feeling between Southern Ireland on one side and Northern Ireland or Great Britain on the other. But it is impossible to acquit the Republican organizations of the main responsibility, since they have promoted drilling and countenanced violence. It may be that they desire, before the general election, to show that Mr. Cosgrave's Government is incapable of governing; or it may be that they wish to force the hand of their own leader, Mr. De Valera.

To the latter these outbreaks must be supremely unwelcome. The last thing that he can desire is a return to civil war or the continued identification of his party with a policy of crime. Yet he has never seemed to realize that his own equivocal position in the Dail is a constant justification of lawlessness. He denounces the Oath of Allegiance, yet he himself has taken it—with mental reservations. Such an attitude toward the Constitution is hardly an encouragement to his followers to respect the system of law and order which the Constitution maintains. Mr. De Valera would surely strengthen, not weaken, his position if he would now utter an emphatic word denouncing resort to arms and deeds of violence. But he does not speak that word. How can his party hope to gain the confidence of Southern Ireland or the esteem of the world unless it is willing to dissociate itself definitely from the policy of civil war?

Editorial Notes

The sending of "flowers by telegraph" has for some years been a great convenience to many people, although they have been obliged largely to leave the selection of the bouquet or plant to the florist by whom the wire was received. But, according to information given out at the recent convention of the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association, television will soon enable the customer actually to see his selection of blooms and supervise their arrangement before delivery is made. Perhaps the time may come when a customer can get a whiff of their fragrance?

"The overwhelming majority of the American people want even more prohibition than they have today," says Dr. F. Scott McBride. And the American people have a reputation of generally getting what they want.

While winter will bring a few jobs shoveling snow, far more work may be provided if the banks in the United States are helped to thaw out their $4,000,000,000 in frozen assets, and so to set that money at work.

"Out of the retrenchments before Christmas" seems to be a popular demand just now, and possibly by applying some of the same sort of vigor to the problem that was used back in 1918, it may be possible.

With the announcement of a "free-wheeling" rolling pin, housewives will look forward with interest now to a similar arrangement for the vacuum cleaner and the furnace grate.

Is there a silver lining back of Great Britain's decision on the gold standard?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

SHIMONESEKI, JAPAN

IN THE volume of collected poems by Edward Rowland Sill, once a pundit of Harvard, will be found these verses:

> At the punch bowl's brink
> Let the thirsty think
> What they say in Japan:
>
> "First the man takes a drink;
> Then the drink takes a drink;
> Then the drink takes the man!"

If they ever said that in Japan, which is doubtful, they are saying it little now. For the increasing habit of drinking alcoholic stimulants is greatly disquieting the Japanese, who are by nature a temperate people. Their chief retail streets, such as the Ginza in Tokyo, are as plentifully besprinkled with barrooms as was New York's "tenderloin" before prohibition. The exteriors of these places are usually exceedingly artistic, of varying types from ancient Japanese to the latest in *l'art nouveau*, and out of the door of each looks a gayly kimonoed Mme. Butterfly. Within the places are uniformly squalid, dirty and ill-smelling.

I asked a member of the municipal government if any steps were being taken to suppress this growing evil. He admitted that the government was much disquieted, but said that the hope was that they would increase to such a degree that there would be little profit in the business and they would be abandoned. In any event, he said, it was a problem which had arisen only within the last year or so, and the government was studying it seriously.

Notwithstanding the numbers of these open bars, I have seen but two drunken men on the streets during two weeks in Tokyo and Kyoto. Moreover, I have seldom seen a customer entering or leaving one of these places. There is some prohibition sentiment in Japan, mainly in the country districts where many villages prohibit the establishment of drinking places. As yet, however, the sentiment is nebulous and ill-organized.

* * *

In Nara, one of the most delightful spots of unspoiled old Japan, where the sacred deer stroll unconcernedly in herds of six or eight through streets lined with curio shops, or pull insistently at your coat sleeves until you appease them with rice cakes, is a horticultural curiosity which points a moral. At first it seems only like a good-sized tree with a curiously gnarled and twisted trunk. When you look more closely, however, you see that the leaves are curiously dissimilar, and the foliage various enough to suggest a whole arboretum. Careful study shows that what seems to be a single tree is made up of wistaria, oak, maple, cherry, camelia, sacred bamboo and an indigenous shrub called "issu." Each one raises proudly its crown of characteristic leaves, but all are united in what seems to be almost one trunk, the whole being known as "The Sacred Bundle." Doubtless some scores of years ago some imaginative Japanese planted the twigs side by side, patiently interwove them as they became saplings, and shifted buds from one stock to another, until at last they grew into a coherent whole. A youth who stood beside me, whose English was often reminiscent of Will Irwin's Japanese schoolboy, "Hashimura Togo," remarked contemplatively, "Many heads; one body. Much like Honorable League of Nations."

* * *

An afternoon spent in Tokyo's chief art galleries convinced me of certain things. The classic Japanese art, even as produced by its practitioners today, is beautiful, poetic, distinctive. Modern art, when interpreted in oils by a Japanese painter, is a horror, a thing from which to turn as from a Gorgon's head. The famous Salon of the Independents held annually in New York never presented a more shocking collection of bad drawing and garish coloring. When the Japanese painter sets out to be futuristic, or modernistic, or anything else of an "advanced" character, he goes to extremes which I have never seen equaled in an American or French exhibit. And the contrast, as I observed it in that Tokyo gallery, between the beautiful and restrained water colors of the elders and the glaring oils of the young revolutionists was all to the advantage of Japan's ancient and classical school.

But what to me was of more interest than the clash of artistic creeds was the great throng that filled the corridors and galleries of the huge museum. Five exhibitions were going on at once; each was as crowded as a baseball game would be in the United States. It is literally true that the roads and walks through the park leading to the gallery resembled the approaches to some popular amusement park in the United States. Most of the people came on foot; obviously of the poorer classes, often with the baby hung on the back, or leading two or three children. And in the galleries the sobriety, intentness and quiet of the spectators testified to the great love of art in this people.

* * *

Concurrently, I have been interested in the reading habits of this people. In Tokyo is a street which has only one parallel—Charing Cross Road in London. Every second store is a bookshop, as used to be the case in Cornhill in old Boston. These shops, like most Japanese places of business, are open to the streets—mere alcoves—without doors or shutters. As I drove through the street the other night I saw these shops crowded as no restaurant or café that I have entered has been crowded. The curious part of it—which would not appeal to the modern American bookseller—was that those within seemed to be reading rather than buying. Standing at the shelves, or bent over the counters in the middle of the room, were readers intent upon the pages of some book. Most of them were young—the youth of Japan is peculiarly alert and keen in its study of economic and political questions.

A young man with me, a university graduate with a strong socialistic bias, said that these poachers on the booksellers' preserves were mostly reading radical literature. But, said he, the shopkeeper knows that if they get interested in a book they will buy it, so he encourages them to browse about his bookshelves to their own pleasure and his ultimate profit. Incidentally, I notice that the Japanese papers are much given to quotations from Upton Sinclair, Sinclair Lewis and G. Bernard Shaw.

While some of the most distinguished members of the Government have assured me that Communism is not a force to be reckoned with in Japan, I have found a great deal of socialistic sentiment among young people. The historic dread of Russia as an aggressive neighbor doubtless has its influence. If Bolshevism were the creed of some other, less dreaded, nation, it would have more adherents in Japan. Even as it is, the acts of the Government do not seem wholly in accord with the tranquillity it professes, for the visitor is compelled to hand to the customs inspectors on landing a list of all the books he is bringing into the country. The frank admission is made that this is an effort to exclude Bolshevist literature. Of course, it is utterly futile.

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I am writing this at an open window on the island of Miyajima, overlooking Japan's tranquil Inland Sea. The blue water, plentifully dotted with white sails, is framed in the arching limbs of great cedar trees. The brown and level sands, for it is low tide, are dotted with Japanese in tucked-up kimonos, gathering shellfish. An almost perfect quiet would prevail were it not for the shrill and incessant clangor of locusts and crickets which keep up quite as lively a chatter as birds at sunrise. These noisy little insects are highly prized by the Japanese, who keep them in gayly decorated cages and discern in their strident notes a musical quality, perception of which is denied to our Occidental ears.

In the parks and the rural places of Japan you will often see urchins carrying long poles of bamboo with which they make sudden and swift lunges into the atmosphere. To most of us no target is visible, but what the youngsters are after are dragon flies, locusts and other flying insects. The end of the pole is coated with a sort of sticky pitch and one touch makes the victim a prisoner. The boys conduct their operations with much stealth, stealing up toward the insect—often invisible to our eyes—with the caution a hunter shows in stalking a deer, and then making sudden, swift thrusts as though hurling a javelin at a foe.

Japanese summer resorts are not infrequently the site of great shrines. That is the case with this island which is plentifully dotted with pagodas and temples from which at all hours arise the melancholy wails of Buddhist priests intoning their services. At Nara and Nikko, too, the sanctity of the shrines competes with the gayety of the resort hotels. I am inclined to think that in the older and more orthodox days the priests sought out the beauty spots of the land wherein to build their temples, and that in these later days hotel keepers accepted their judgment. Not the architecture, but the sylvan surroundings of these great temples is what gives them their charm.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Orientals in British Columbia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The reference by Mr. Willis J. Abbot in your issue of Aug. 26 to the people of British Columbia in the matter of their attitude to the Orientals here is, unfortunately, altogether too complimentary. He credits us as having a "complete lack of that racial prejudice against the Japanese which was so violently manifested in California a few years ago." This gracious spirit was evidently shown by the few citizens with whom he discussed the matter, but it does not characterize us as a people, I regret to say.

Public opinion and provincial legislation are against the yellow man, whether from Nippon or Cathay. No Chinese are admitted but bona fide merchants and students, a half-dozen a year. They may not bring wives or children. Under a "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan, not more than 450 from that country may enter any one year. Legislation is framed to oust them from fishing and lumbering industries, and the Provincial Government is being strongly pressed to prohibit land ownership.

Regretfully, we, too, must confess to race prejudice.

Victoria, B. C. J. K. UNSWORTH.

Early Chicago and Settlers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I desire to call your attention to an error in the issue of the Monitor of August 11. Under the caption, "Derricks on the Chicago River, From a Painting by Tunis Ponsen," occurs the following:

"When the Kedzie family built a cabin on the right bank of this clean little stream, in 1832, it flowed from out a country of prairies and mudbanks directly into the lake."

It is evident that the writer, possibly not a native of Chicago, has mistaken the name Kedzie for Kinzie, the name of our first "permanent" white settler. By crediting the building of the cabin to John Kinzie, however, one would be missing one of Chicago's few connecting links with the revolutionary period and a picturesque personage whose antecedents take us back to the very beginnings of exploration in America. On July 4, 1779, Col. Arendt De Peyster, then British commander at Mackinac, noted one "Baptiste, Point de Saible, a handsome Negro, well educated, and settled at Eschicagou; but much in the French interest." At this time, although the American arms had been fairly successful on the seaboard of the Atlantic Louisiana, originally French, was in the hands of the British, and the Spaniards held extensive territory around St. Louis. In the island of Santo Domingo, founded by Columbus in 1496, there still existed a Spanish colony, while, by the Treaty of Ryswyk in 1697, the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and was called Hayti. From this Spanish colony of Santo Domingo, but having acquired some of the educational advantages afforded by the French, there had come to live one Baptiste and his friend Glamorgan, the latter having land grants from the Spaniards, the former faithful to his friends the French. Some time prior to 1779 Jean Baptiste moved north and took up residence on the sandy point extending into the river at what is now the North Side in Chicago. He built a cabin, traded in furs with the Indians and French, and, by reason of its unique position, his location became known as Point de Saible (Sandy Point). He lived there at least seventeen years, and in 1796 sold his cabin to Le Mai, a French trader, and returned down the river to the home of his friend Glamorgan. Le Mai occupied the cabin until 1804. In that year John Kinzie—of Scotch extraction, though born in Canada—came here from Pare aux Vaches, Mich., bringing his wife and infant son. Fort Dearborn had just been built, but dwelling houses were "few and far between." He bought the cabin from Le Mai, and made it his home until late in 1827. There is no record of the house being inhabited after 1832. M. McI.

Chicago, Ill.

New Names for Tolstoy's Works

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So much confusion has from time to time been caused by the republication of one or other of Tolstoy's works under a fresh name that perhaps you will allow me to point out that the stories and plays contained in "New Light on Tolstoy," reviewed in your issue of August 8, were published some years ago by Messrs. Dent & Sons. The only new thing about "The Progressives" is the name now bestowed on it. Tolstoy's name for it was "The Infected Family.' There is, I believe, no ground for the suggestion that the censor ever interfered with it. It was Tolstoy's earliest attempt at a play, and was not included in the editions of his works published by himself or his wife, because he did not consider it worth printing, as he told me himself. For the same reason it was not included in the authorized translation of his "Plays," issued in the Centenary Edition, and in the "World's Classics" series. This is not the first time that a play of Tolstoy's has, under an altered title, been offered to the public as a new work.

AYLMER MAUDE,
Organizing Secretary, the Tolstoy Society,
Great Baddow, Chelmsford, Eng.